

QUIZ 1, HOMEWORK I

Name _____

(THESE ANSWERS ARE A GENERAL HELP TO THE INSTRUCTOR. ACCEPT REASONABLE ANSWERS.)

1. Define: "Fertile Crescent."

A. A band of land where conditions favored the establishments of early agricultural settlements.

B. From the Persian Gulf following the Tigris & Euphrates over to Turkey thence south to Sinai.

C. Limited only to the Nile Delta.

D. Both A and B

2. Explain the significance of the Tigris and Euphrates.

A. Agriculture

B. Mining

C. Mythical legends

D. Origin of the Gishon

3. Briefly explain the significance of Egypt in the history of Israel, and the significance of Palestine (Israel) to Egypt. Each relied upon the other for trade and survival. (Students Answer)

4. What two major highways transverse Palestine?

A. The International Coastal Highway connecting Egypt to Mesopotamia

B. The King's Highway linking Arabia with Damascus.

C. Eilat-Jordan Causeway

D. Both A and B

5. What are the four major longitudinal

zones of Israel?

A. The Jordan River; The Negev; The Caucasus; The Great Rift Valley

B. The Syro-Phoenician Causeway; The Coastal Plain; The Hormel-Damascus Rift; The Eastern Plateau.

C. The Coastal Plain; The Western Mountains; The Jordan Rift; The Eastern Plateau.

D. The Dead Sea; The Sea of Gennesaret; The Western Mountains; The Sinaitic Plain.

6. What are the two principal seasons in Palestine?

A. Tropical conditions all year

B. Wet summers and cold winter snows

C. Arid and wet alternating seasons

D. A hot, dry summer and a winter punctuated by periodic rain.

7. Which two field crops was the basis of most ancient diets?

A. Wheat and Barley

B. Rice and Beans

C. Rice and Legumes

D. Oats and Barley

8. What three great festivals in the Old Testament originally had agricultural or pastoral significance?

A. Unleavened Bread; Harvest; Reaping

B. Feast of Ingathering; Unleavened Bread; Rosh Hashanah

C. Passover, Feast of Weeks, Feast of Ingathering

D. Miriam's Feast; Feast of Weeks; Harvest

9. What is a tel?

A. Burial mounds

B. Indigenous Stratigraphy

C. Giant baulks

D. Tels are composed of several superimposed layers containing the material remains of those who lived at the site.

10. In your opinion, what three things are of value available to Bible students through archaeology?

ANSWERS SHOULD INCLUDE:

Understanding chronology;

Understanding languages;

Understanding the Biblical World on its own terms.

QUIZ 2, HOMEWORK II

Name _____

1. Abraham began at the ancient Sumerian city of Ur traveling up the Euphrates to Haran, then down the International Coastal Highway then across the King's Highway.

True or False

2. Where was Goshen?

A. In modern Turkey

B. In Ancient Syria

C. Goshen was a fertile land in the Nile

Delta

D. East of the Negev

3. Briefly describe what would have been the conditions in Egypt as a result of the ten plagues as Israel was departing?

Disarray; confusion, sickness.

(Accept reasonable answers.)

4. What is the size, the shape, and the location of the Sinai Peninsula?

A. A rectangular area located between Egypt and the Arabian Desert.

B. A triangular area located between Egypt and the Syro-Arabian Desert that offered a pathway into Israel and points west, north, and east. 150 miles across the top and 260 miles along the sides flanked by the Gulf of Suez and the Gulf of Aqaba.

C. A triangular area located between Syria and Jordan that offered a pathway into Israel.

D. A small area desert located between Jordan and the Syro-Arabian Desert.

5. What is the Red Sea? Where is it located? What happened there?

A. The Red Sea is the primary causeway where the Israelites crossed into Egypt after Solomon's demise.

B. The Red Sea is the primary causeway where the Israelites crossed during the Exodus located between Egypt and Jordan.

C. The Red Sea is the primary causeway where the Israelites crossed during the Exodus located between Egypt and Sinai.

D. A. The Red Sea is the primary causeway where the Israelites crossed a century after the Exodus located between Egypt and Sinai.

6. What major events occurred at Kadesh-barnea?

A. The 12 spies are executed causing Israel to rebel to go away from Egypt.

B. Israel rebelled to go back to Egypt; God decreed a 40-year wandering; Moses provides fresh water after the loss of his own canteen crossing into the Promised Land.

C. Just another day in the wilderness.

D. The 12 spies; Israel rebelled to go back to Egypt; God decreed a 40-year wandering; defeated by Amalekites and Canaanites; Korah's Rebellion; Miriam dies there; Moses provides fresh water at the loss of his own crossing into the Promised Land; Aaron dies after leaving.

7. Where did God lead Israel after departing Kadesh-barnea?

A. The Plains of Moab

B. Down the King's Highway into Syria

C. To the beaches at Eilat

D. Back to Mesopotamia

8. Briefly describe Edom, Ammon, and Moab and their origins.

ANSWERS SHOULD INCLUDE:

Edom: identified with the red sandstone of much of their area; most often observed in condemnatory prophecies; See Genesis 25:30.

Ammon: Descendants of Ben Ammi, Lot's son; area is now modern Jordan; eventually conquered by Babylon.

Moab: a fertile area; the Omride King, Mesha, appears on the Moabite Stone; Moab was the first child born of Lot's incest.

QUIZ 3, HOMEWORK III

Name _____

1. Who were the Sea Peoples?

A. Several groups of people who came from lands adjacent to the Aegean Sea, the Balkans, and the southern coast of the Black Sea.

B. Two different groups attacked Egypt during the reigns of Merneptah and Rameses III.

C. They included the Philistines who settled on the southern coast of Canaan.

D. All of the above

2. Who were the Philistines, and where did they settle?

A. The Philistines were part of the wave of the Sea Peoples settling along the mountains of western Palestine and along the coast.

B. They were, perhaps, the Cherethites from Crete.

C. Troglodytes from neighboring Phoenicia.

D. Both A and B

3. How can Israel's conquest of Canaan, under Joshua's leadership, be summed up?

A. Although Joshua did not remove the Canaanites from the Land yet God had given the tribes a home in the mountains of western Palestine under Joshua's leadership.

B. Joshua defeated all the enemies of Israel.

C. Joshua's victories were in spite of God.

D. None of the above.

4. The 12 Tribes were descended from the sons and grandsons of Jacob. Each tribe was composed of families and clans united by kinship sharing a recognizable lineage. Joshua allotted the lands according to their clans. These are Asher,

Issachar, Naphtali, Zebulun, Reuben, Gad, Ephraim, Manasseh, Dan, Benjamin, Judah, and Simeon. The tribe of Levi, composed of the Kohathites, Gershonites, and Merarites) were appointed to the job of worship.

True or False

5. How many cities were allotted to the Levites (Levitical Cities)?

A. The Levites received a total of 128 cities.

B. The Levites received a total of 24 cities.

C. The Levites received a total of 48 cities.

D. The Levites received a total of 96 cities.

6. How many Cities of Refuge are there?

A. There are 6 Cities of Refuge among the Levitical cities.

B. A. There are 12 Cities of Refuge among the Levitical cities.

C. A. There are 18 Cities of Refuge among the Levitical cities.

D. A. There are 24 Cities of Refuge among the Levitical cities.

7. What do we know about the Canaanite religion?

A. Baalism had several characteristics in common with Israelite worship including a sacrificial system, agricultural and pastoral feasts.

B. The patronymic "Baal" was often associated with the other gods of the area.

C. Asherah was the wife of Baal responsible for fertility worship.

D. All of the above

8. The Ark of the Covenant was a special

chest which held the stone tablets of the 10 commandments, Aaron's rod, and a jar of manna. It was important because it represented a visual representation of the covenant with God.

True or False

to Yahweh.

9. The main accomplishment of both David and Solomon was the uniting of all the tribes causing the Israelite culture to flourish as a major point in civilization. Poetry, the arts, tremendous building projects, such as the temples, the might of the armed forces all contributed.

True or False

10. Briefly describe the Northern and Southern Kingdoms including their capitals and their respective year of captivity.

ANSWER SHOULD INCLUDE MOST OF THE FOLLOWING:

The Northern Kingdom, the Kingdom of Israel, was the nation formed from the territories of the tribes of Zebulun, Issachar, Asher, Naphtali, Dan, Manasseh, Ephraim, Simeon, Reuben and Gad, and was named after Israel, son of Isaac. Its capital was in Samaria until Israel's fall to Assyria in 722 B.C. Immediate access to the International Coastal Highway and the King's Highway greatly helped the wealth of the kingdom.

The Southern Kingdom was the nation formed from the territories of the tribes of Judah, Simeon, and Benjamin after the Kingdom of Israel was divided. Its capital was Jerusalem. Judah fell to Babylon in 586 B.C.

Each had their own forms of worship. The northern kingdom worshiped the ancient religions in large part to the influence of a disgruntled Ephraimite named Jeroboam, while the southern kingdom remained true

QUIZ 4, HOMEWORK IV

Name _____

1. Why was Assyria a threat to Judah after the fall of Israel?

- a. Esarhaddon and Ashurbanipal supported Israel.
- b. The 25th Dynasty of Egypt promised aid to Judah.
- c. Samaria and Judah rebelled against Sargon II often.
- d. Both b and c.

2. What events unfolded, giving Hezekiah an opportunity to revolt against Assyria?

- a. Strengthened his control over the Philistine Plain.
- b. Eliminated pagan practices permitted by Ahaz.
- c. Fortified Jerusalem and secured the city's water supply.
- d. All of the above.

3. When did Hezekiah rebel against Assyria? What happened?

- a. In 701 B.C. against Sennacherib.
- b. In 701 B.C. against Esarhaddon.
- c. In 701 B.C. against Evil-Merodach
- d. In 701 B.C. against L'Melek

4. Although Jerusalem did not fall at that time, what price was paid for Hezekiah's rebellion against Assyria?

- a. Mice destroyed Hezekiah's tunnel.
- b. The Rabshakeh robbed Judah's treasury.
- c. Destruction of numerous Judean cities, lost control of Philistine territory, and paid a huge fine to Sennacherib.
- d. Sennacherib would use the King's Highway without tolls for 50 years.

5. Years later, in the time of Josiah, when and where was the Book of the Law found?

- a. In 622 B.C. the Book of Leviticus was found in the Temple.
- b. In 622 B.C. the Book of Numbers was found in the Temple.
- c. In 622 B.C. the Book of Exodus was found in the Temple.
- d. In 622 B.C. the Book of Deuteronomy was found in the Temple.

6. Briefly describe the end of Judah and Jerusalem in 597 B.C. when overtaken by Nebuchadnezzar.

ANSWER SHOULD INCLUDE: After his appointment by Nebuchadnezzar, Zedekiah continued to encourage the anti-Babylonian conspiracy even after Jerusalem surrendered in 597B.C. After besieging Jerusalem for two years Nebuchadnezzar's successful blockade of food and other supplies so weakened Jerusalem that it had no choice but to give in. By 586B.C. Jeremiah's prophecy was a reality.

7. How much information do we have about this period of Judah's history after the destruction of Jerusalem in 586 B.C.?

- a. There is a great deal of information available.
- b. The only record of any significance is the Biblical record.
- c. Court records in Babylonia provide clues.
- d. Court records in Assyria provide clues.

8. What two main books of the Bible shed light on this period of history?

- a. Daniel and Isaiah
- b. Micah and Obadiah
- c. Zephaniah and Zechariah
- d. Jeremiah and Ezekiel

9. What were the conditions in which the exiles lived in Babylon?

- a. As a wealthy middle class
- b. As a lower-middle class, but assigned to tals
- c. Good physical safety and security
- d. Both B and C

10. Where did Jewish refugees settle in Egypt during the Exile?

- a. Thebes
- b. Al-Faiyum
- c. Elephantine
- d. Tahpanhes, Migdol, Memphis, Pathros

11. Briefly describe the fall of Babylon and the rise of Assyria through Cyrus, Darius, and Xerxes.

ANSWER SHOULD INCLUDE:

Once the Achaemenids achieved stability, Cyrus the Great conquered the neighboring states that acted as supply lines to Babylonia. Failure of the Babylon king, Nabonidus, to keep his borders secure caused Babylon to succumb quickly to Assyrian might. After about two years of instability due to the death of Cyrus, Darius I reorganized Persia into large regions called satrapies, established a postal service, and roads. Defeated at Marathon in 490 B.C. by the Greeks, Darius retreated to Persia and was succeeded by his son Xerxes. Xerxes is better known not only for his defeat by the Greeks at Salamis (480 B.C.) but as the biblical king Ahasuerus. These and other kings made Persia the largest empire the world had seen to date. The 5th Satrapy included Judea. This entire chain of events allowed the Jews to return to their ancestral homes.

12. Who were the Samaritans?

- a. The Samaritans originally were a group of foreigners sent by the King of Assyria to inhabit the land of Israel.

b. The Samaritans originally were a group of foreigners sent by the King of Babylonia to inhabit the land of Israel.

c. The Samaritans originally were a group of foreigners sent by the King of Egypt to inhabit the land of Israel.

d. The Samaritans originally were a group of foreigners sent by the King of Macedonia to inhabit the land of Israel.

13. In what way did the conquests of Alexander the Great signal the dawn of a new era?

a. The center of power shifted from North to South.

b. The center of power shifted from West to East.

c. The center of power shifted from East to West.

d. The center of power shifted from South to North.

14. Why do students of world history call this period, the "Hellenistic Period"?

a. Hellas is the word for Greece and Greece became the dominant power that allowed Christianity to eventually spread throughout the world.

b. Hellas is the word for Assyria and Assyria became the dominant power that allowed Christianity to eventually spread throughout the world.

b. Hellas is the word for Persia and the Persian Empire became the dominant power that allowed Christianity to eventually spread throughout the world.

c. Hellas is the word for Greece and Greece became the dominant power that stopped Christianity from spreading throughout the world.

15. In general, how was the world prepared for Christ during the Hellenistic era?

- a. Greek missionaries spread the teachings of Gnosticism and Pantheism everywhere.
- b. The koine Greek allowed all who came in contact with the Greek Empire to effectively communicate within it, thus leading to a rise in educated people.
- c. The Septuagint was translated into Greek thus allowing easier reading of the background of the Jews and subsequently Christianity.
- d. Both b and c.

16. Who were the Ptolemies?

- a. The weakest of the empires following Alexander's death.
- b. The Ptolemies controlled Egypt and the Middle East.
- c. The Ptolemies controlled Syria and Babylonia.
- d. The Ptolemies were allies with the Seleucids.

17. Who were the Seleucids?

- a. The Seleucids controlled Greece and Europe.
- b. The Seleucids controlled large areas of land north of what is now known as Turkey.
- c. The Seleucids defeated the Ptolemies at the Battle of Ipsus in 301 B.C.
- d. The Seleucids claimed Syria and Babylonia and acquired Palestine in 200 B.C. from the Ptolemies.

18. What was the impact of the Maccabean Revolt?

- a. The Roman armies profaned the Temple in 169 .B.C. causing the Zealots (and Hasidim) to lead a revolt that successfully freed Judea by 142 B.C.
- b. The Ptolemies profaned the Temple in 169 .B.C. causing the Antigonians (and Hasidim) to lead a revolt that successfully freed Judea by 142 B.C.
- c. The Seleucid Antiochus IV profaned the Temple in 169 .B.C. causing the Maccabees (and Hasidim) to lead a revolt that successfully freed Judea by 142 B.C.
- d. The Seleucid Antiochus IV rebuilt the Temple in 169 .B.C. causing the Maccabees (and Hasidim) to crown him king that successfully freed Judea by 142 B.C.

QUIZ 5, HOMEWORK V

Name _____

1. What conditions were created by the Roman Empire, which aided the spread of the gospel?

- a. Pax Romana, excellent travel, free trade
- b. Pax Romana, excellent travel, free trade, common public language
- c. Pax Romana, excellent travel, free trade, common public language, no major wars
- d. None of the above

2. What did the “Augustan peace” do for the Roman Empire (B.C. 27 – 14 A.D.)?

- a. The “Augustan Peace” is better known as the Pax Romana that began centuries of bitter conflict thus setting the stage for the rejection of Christ and the rise of Roman religions.
- b. The “Augustan Peace” is better known as the Pax Romana that ended years of peace thus setting the stage for the rebellion of Christ.
- c. The “Augustan Peace” is better known as the Pax Romana that ended centuries of bitter conflict thus setting the stage for the rise of Roman religions and Christian Manichaeism.
- d. The “Augustan Peace” is better known as the Pax Romana that ended centuries of bitter conflict and gave rise to emperor worship thus setting the stage for the Birth of Christ.

3. What was the Decapolis under the rule of Pompey?

- a. In 65 B.C. Pompey granted autonomy to a league of Hellenistic cities south of the Jordan.
- b. In 65 B.C. Pompey granted autonomy to a league of Hellenistic cities north of the Jordan.
- c. In 65 B.C. Pompey granted autonomy to a league of Hellenistic cities east of the Jordan.
- d. In 65 B.C. Pompey granted autonomy to a league of Hellenistic cities west of the Jordan.

4. How aggressive was Herod's building program? What were some of his notable building projects?

- a. Exceeding Tiberius Caesar's projects, Herod demolished Samaria, built a massive pagan temple, created Caesarea Maritima, rebuilt the Jewish temple according to Roman law, increased Jerusalem's water supply, and constructed other lavish projects.
- b. Second only to Tiberius Caesar, Herod recreated Samaria, built a massive pagan temple, created Caesarea Maritima, rebuilt the Jewish temple according to Jewish law, increased Jerusalem's water supply, and constructed other lavish projects.
- c. Nowhere near in greatness to Tiberius Caesar, Herod created Sabaste, built a massive palace, created Caesarea Maritima, rebuilt the Jewish temple according to Greek law, decreased Jerusalem's water supply, and constructed other lavish projects.
- d. Second only to Tiberius Caesar, Herod recreated Samaria, built a massive pagan temple, created Ashdod, rebuilt the Jewish temple according to the law of Baal, increased Jerusalem's water supply, and constructed other lavish projects.

5. What was Herodium?

a. Herod's fortress, district capital, and burial place lavishly built on a mountain top replete with running water.

b. Herod's fortress, district capital, and burial place lavishly built Jerusalem replete with running water.

c. Herod's fortress, district capital, and burial place lavishly built at Caesarea Maritima replete with running water.

d. Herod's fortress, district capital, and burial place lavishly built in Rome replete with running water.

6. What was Masada? What is its significance?

a. Masada was a massive Herodian complex containing two huge palaces and became the last stronghold of the Zealots after the fall of Jerusalem. It is now used for graduation exercises of the Israeli Defense Forces.

b. Masada was a low-level Herodian complex containing two underground palaces and became the last stronghold of the Zealots after the fall of Jerusalem. It is now used for graduation exercises of the Israeli Defense Forces.

c. Masada was a massive Herodian complex containing two huge palaces and became the primary stronghold of the Zealots after the rebuilding of Jerusalem. It is now used for graduation exercises of the Syrian Defense Forces.

d. Masada was a massive Herodian complex containing a medium-sized palace and became the last stronghold of the Christian rebellion after the fall of Jerusalem. It is now used for graduation exercises of the Israeli Defense Forces.

7. When did the community at Qumran

exist? Where is Qumran located? Why is it important?

a. The Qumran community is found on the southern edge of the Negev and existed from about 150 B.C. to A.D. 68. Its importance is determined by the discovery of what has become to be known as the Dead Sea Scrolls.

b. The Qumran community is found on the northwestern edge of the Dead Sea and existed from about 150 B.C. to A.D. 68. Its importance is determined by the discovery of what has become to be known as the Dead Sea Scrolls.

c. The Qumran community is found on the northwestern edge of the Sea of Galilee and existed from about 150 B.C. to A.D. 68. Its importance is determined by the discovery of what has become to be known as the Nabatean Fragments.

d. The Qumran community is found on the bottom of the Dead Sea and existed from about 150 B.C. to A.D. 68. Its importance is determined by the discovery of what has become to be known as the Dead Sea Papyri.

8. Briefly describe the significance of the Dead Sea Scrolls today.

ANSWERS SHOULD INCLUDE:

Discovery of the earliest known Hebrew texts of the Old Testament has confirmed the original autographs of the writers of the canonical books. Isaiah has been found completely intact with only the Megilloth of Esther missing.

QUIZ 6, HOMEWORK VI

Name _____

1. What are the two major divisions of Galilee? What divides them?

a. According to Herodian documents, Galilee was divided into two parts, Upper and Lower Galilee, with the dividing line following the Bet Kerem Valley.

b. According to Josephus, Galilee was divided into two parts, Upper and Lower Galilee, with the dividing line following the Bekaa Valley.

c. According to Edersheim, Galilee was divided into two parts, Upper and Lower Galilee, with the dividing line following the Jordan Valley.

d. According to Josephus, Galilee was divided into two parts, Upper and Lower Galilee, with the dividing line following the Bet Kerem Valley.

2. What was the chief base of the local economy in Galilee?

a. The King's Highway allowed trade to flourish, but it was agriculture that supported the entire region.

b. The Via Maris allowed trade to flourish, but it was agriculture that supported the entire region.

c. The King's Highway allowed trade to flourish, but it was smuggling that supported the entire region.

d. The Via Maris allowed tourism to flourish, but it was the absentee landowners who supported the entire region.

3. What influence did its large cities have on Galilee?

a. Kedesh, Baca, and Jotapata injected a more pronounced Roman element into the Galilean ethos.

b. Sepphoris, Tiberias, and Magdala injected a more pronounced Hellenistic element into the Galilean ethos.

c. Sepphoris, Tiberias, and Magdala injected a more pronounced Hellenistic/Roman element into the Galilean ethos.

d. Sepphoris, Tiberias, and Magdala injected a more pronounced Arab element into the Galilean ethos.

4. What was the Sea of Galilee's significance during Jesus' earthly ministry?

a. Following His rejection by His home village and kinsmen, Jesus concentrated His ministry along the north shore near Capernaum and Bethsaida, both major trade thoroughfares.

b. Following His rejection by His home village and kinsmen, Jesus concentrated His ministry along the south shore near Sennabris, a major trade thoroughfare.

c. Following His acceptance by His home village and kinsmen, Jesus concentrated His ministry along the western shore near Magdala and Tiberias, both major smuggling thoroughfares.

d. Following His rejection by His disciples and kinsmen, Jesus concentrated His ministry along the north shore near Capernaum and Bethsaida, both major military thoroughfares.

5. When traveling between Galilee and Jerusalem, through which regions did Jesus travel?

a. Jesus traveled through the Decapolis, Perea, and Samaria with many stops in the Tyre/Sidon region, and short vacations in Philip's tetrarchy northeast of Galilee.

b. Jesus traveled through the Decapolis, Perea, and Samaria with at least one stop in the Tyre/Sidon region, and short vacations in Jerusalem.

c. Jesus stayed only in Galilee with short vacations in Herodium and Jerusalem.

d. Jesus traveled through the Decapolis, Perea, and Samaria with at least one stop in the Tyre/Sidon region, and short vacations in Philip's tetrarchy northeast of Galilee, and Jerusalem.

6. What route did Jews prefer when traveling south from Galilee to Jerusalem? Why?

a. Jews preferred a route that crossed over the Jordan near Scythopolis into Perea, crossed over the Jordan River at Jericho, and then ascended the barren eastern slopes of the Judean Mountains so as to avoid the Samaritans who had been despised since around the Exile.

b. Jews preferred a route that crossed over the Jordan so as to avoid the Samaritans who had been despised since around the Exile.

c. Jews preferred a route that crossed over the Jordan near Scythopolis into Perea, crossed over the Jordan River at Jericho, and then descended the barren eastern slopes of the Judean Mountains so as to ambush the Samaritans who had been despised since around the Exile.

d. Jews preferred to encounter the Samaritans who had been despised since around the Exile simply to cause trouble.

7. Where is Tarsus located? What is its relationship to Cilicia? What do we know about Tarsus during the time of Paul?

a. Cilicia was the country of Paul's birth in eastern Turkey with Tarsus as a central region of learning and culture along with its hosting vital naval and military bases.

b. Cilicia was the province of Paul's birth in eastern Asia Minor with Tarsus as a central region of learning and culture along with its hosting vital naval and military bases.

c. Tarsus was the province of Paul's birth in eastern Asia Minor with Cilicia as a central region of learning and culture along with its hosting vital naval and military bases.

d. Cilicia was the province of Paul's birth in eastern Asia Minor with Tarsus as a backwater region of low opportunities along with its hosting vital naval and military bases.

8. Where is Antioch located in Syria? Why was Antioch an important Roman city?

a. Antiochus III founded this northern Syrian city as a Hellenistic capital in 300 B.C. and the later Romans increased its influence as a provincial capital consisting of great buildings and a thriving cosmopolitan population.

b. Seleucus I founded this southern Syrian city as a smuggling center in A.D. 300 and the later Romans increased its influence as a provincial capital consisting of mud-dried brick buildings and a small cosmopolitan population.

c. Seleucus I founded this northern Syrian city as a Hellenistic capital in 300 B.C. and the later Romans increased its influence as a provincial capital consisting of great buildings and a thriving cosmopolitan population.

d. Antigonus VIII founded this western Syrian city as an Islamic capital in 1300 B.C. and the later Romans destroyed its influence as a provincial capital.

9. Where is Alexandria? Why was it important before Christ? Why was it important during the first three hundred years of Christianity?

a. Alexandria, located in northwestern Cilicia, a city already famous for learning became a major Christian intellectual center by A.D. 1000 producing such scholars as Clement and Origen to defeat the raging heresies of the time.

b. Alexandria, located in northwestern Egypt, a city already famous for learning and the development of the Septuagint, became a major Christian intellectual center by A.D. 100 producing such scholars as Clement and Origen to counteract the raging heresies that exist even today.

c. Alexandria, located in southern Egypt, a city already ridiculed for the uneducated, became a minor Christian

outpost by A.D. 100.

d. Alexandria, located in northwestern Sinai, a city already famous for learning became a major Christian intellectual center by A.D. 100 producing such scholars as Phillip and Cyrene to counteract the raging heresies that exist even today.

MID TERM EXAM, HOMEWORK I, II

Name _____

1. Define: "Fertile Crescent."

A. A band of land where conditions favored the establishments of early agricultural settlements.

B. From the Persian Gulf following the Tigris & Euphrates over to Turkey thence south to Sinai.

C. Limited only to the Nile Delta.

D. Both A and B

2. Explain the significance of the Tigris and Euphrates.

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3. What two major highways transverse Palestine?

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4. What are the four major longitudinal zones of Israel?

A. The Jordan River; The Negev; The Caucasus; The Great Rift Valley

B. The Syro-Phoenician Causeway; The Coastal Plain; The Hormel-Damascus Rift; The Eastern Plateau.

C. The Coastal Plain; The Western Mountains; The Jordan Rift; The Eastern Plateau.

D. The Dead Sea; The Sea of Gennesaret; The Western Mountains; The Sinaitic Plain.

5. What are the two principal seasons in Palestine?

A. Tropical conditions all year

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B. Rice and Beans

C. Rice and Legumes

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7. What three great festivals in the Old Testament originally had agricultural or pastoral significance?

A. Unleavened Bread; Harvest; Reaping

B. Feast of Ingathering; Unleavened Bread; Rosh Hashanah

C. Passover, Feast of Weeks, Feast of Ingathering

D. Miriam's Feast; Feast of Weeks; Harvest

8. What is a tel?

A. Burial mounds

B. Indigenous Stratigraphy

C. Giant baulks

D. Tels are composed of several superimposed layers containing the material remains of those who lived at the site.

9. Abraham began at the ancient Sumerian city of Ur traveling up the Euphrates to Haran, then down the International Coastal Highway then across the King's Highway.

True or False

10. Where was Goshen?

A. In modern Turkey

B. In Ancient Syria

C. Goshen was a fertile land in the Nile Delta

D. East of the Negev

11. What is the size, the shape, and the location of the Sinai Peninsula?

A. A rectangular area located between Egypt and the Arabian Desert.

B. A triangular area located between Egypt and the Syro-Arabian Desert that offered a pathway into Israel and points west, north, and east. 150 miles across the top and 260 miles along the sides flanked by the Gulf of Suez and the Gulf of Aqaba.

C. A triangular area located between Syria and Jordan that offered a pathway into Israel.

D. A small area desert located between Jordan and the Syro-Arabian Desert.

12. What is the Red Sea? Where is it located? What happened there?

A. The Red Sea is the primary causeway where the Israelites crossed into Egypt after Solomon's demise.

B. The Red Sea is the primary causeway where the Israelites crossed during the Exodus located between Egypt and Jordan.

C. The Red Sea is the primary causeway where the Israelites crossed during the Exodus located between Egypt and Sinai.

D. A. The Red Sea is the primary causeway where the Israelites crossed a century after the Exodus located between Egypt and Sinai.

13. What major events occurred at Kadesh-barnea?

A. The 12 spies are executed causing Israel to rebel to go away from Egypt.

B. Israel rebelled to go back to Egypt; God decreed a 40-year wandering; Moses provides fresh water after the loss of his own canteen crossing into the Promised Land.

C. Just another day in the wilderness.

D. The 12 spies; Israel rebelled to go back to Egypt; God decreed a 40-year

wandering; defeated by Amalekites and Canaanites; Korah's Rebellion; Miriam dies there; Moses provides fresh water at the loss of his own crossing into the Promised Land; Aaron dies after leaving.

14. Where did God lead Israel after departing Kadesh-barnea?

A. The Plains of Moab

B. Down the King's Highway into Syria

C. To the beaches at Eilat

D. Back to Mesopotamia

FINAL EXAM, HOMEWORK III-IV

Name _____

1. Who were the Sea Peoples?

A. Several groups of people who came from lands adjacent to the Aegean Sea, the Balkans, and the southern coast of the Black Sea.

B. Two different groups attacked Egypt during the reigns of Merneptah and Rameses III.

C. They included the Philistines who settled on the southern coast of Canaan.

D. All of the above

2. Who were the Philistines, and where did they settle?

A. The Philistines were part of the wave of the Sea Peoples settling along the mountains of western Palestine and along the coast.

B. They were, perhaps, the Cherethites from Crete.

C. Troglodytes from neighboring Phoenicia.

D. Both A and B

3. How can Israel's conquest of Canaan, under Joshua's leadership, be summed up?

A. Although Joshua did not remove the Canaanites from the Land yet God had given the tribes a home in the mountains of western Palestine under Joshua's leadership.

B. Joshua defeated all the enemies of Israel.

C. Joshua's victories were in spite of God.

D. None of the above.

4. The 12 Tribes were descended from

the sons and grandsons of Jacob. Each tribe was composed of families and clans united by kinship sharing a recognizable lineage. Joshua allotted the lands according to their clans. These are Asher, Issachar, Naphtali, Zebulun, Reuben, Gad, Ephraim, Manasseh, Dan, Benjamin, Judah, and Simeon. The tribe of Levi, composed of the Kohathites, Gershonites, and Merarites) were appointed to the job of worship.

True or False

5. How many cities were allotted to the Levites (Levitical Cities)?

A. The Levites received a total of 128 cities.

B. The Levites received a total of 24 cities.

C. The Levites received a total of 48 cities.

D. The Levites received a total of 96 cities.

6. How many Cities of Refuge are there?

A. There are 6 Cities of Refuge among the Levitical cities.

B. A. There are 12 Cities of Refuge among the Levitical cities.

C. A. There are 18 Cities of Refuge among the Levitical cities.

D. A. There are 24 Cities of Refuge among the Levitical cities.

7. What do we know about the Canaanite

religion?

A. Baalism had several characteristics in common with Israelite worship including a sacrificial system, agricultural and pastoral feasts.

B. The patronymic “Baal” was often associated with the other gods of the area.

C. Asherah was the wife of Baal responsible for fertility worship.

D. All of the above

8. The Ark of the Covenant was a special chest which held the stone tablets of the 10 commandments, Aaron’s rod, and a jar of manna. It was important because it represented a visual representation of the covenant with God.

True or False

9. The main accomplishment of both David and Solomon was the uniting of all the tribes causing the Israelite culture to flourish as a major point in civilization. Poetry, the arts, tremendous building projects, such as the temples, the might of the armed forces all contributed.

True or False

10. Why was Assyria a threat to Judah after the fall of Israel?

a. Esarhaddon and Ashurbanipal supported Israel.

b. The 25th Dynasty of Egypt promised aid to Judah.

c. Samaria and Judah rebelled against Sargon II often.

d. Both b and c.

11. What events unfolded, giving

Hezekiah an opportunity to revolt against Assyria?

a. Strengthened his control over the Philistine Plain.

b. Eliminated pagan practices permitted by Ahaz.

c. Fortified Jerusalem and secured the city’s water supply.

d. All of the above.

12. When did Hezekiah rebel against Assyria? What happened?

a. In 701 B.C. against Sennacherib.

b. In 701 B.C. against Esarhaddon.

c. In 701 B.C. against Evil-Merodach

d. In 701 B.C. against L’Melek

13. Although Jerusalem did not fall at that time, what price was paid for Hezekiah’s rebellion against Assyria?

a. Mice destroyed Hezekiah’s tunnel.

b. The Rabshakeh robbed Judah’s treasury.

c. Destruction of numerous Judean cities, lost control of Philistine territory, and paid a huge fine to Sennacherib.

d. Sennacherib would use the King’s Highway without tolls for 50 years.

14. Years later, in the time of Josiah, when and where was the Book of the Law found?

a. In 622 B.C. the Book of Leviticus was found in the Temple.

b. In 622 B.C. the Book of Numbers was found in the Temple.

c. In 622 B.C. the Book of Exodus was found in the Temple.

d. In 622 B.C. the Book of Deuteronomy was found in the Temple.

15. How much information do we have

about this period of Judah's history after the destruction of Jerusalem in 586 B.C.?

- a. There is a great deal of information available.
- b. The only record of any significance is the Biblical record.
- c. Court records in Babylonia provide clues.
- d. Court records in Assyria provide clues.

16. What two main books of the Bible shed light on this period of history?

- a. Daniel and Isaiah
- b. Micah and Obadiah
- c. Zephaniah and Zechariah
- d. Jeremiah and Ezekiel

17. What were the conditions in which the exiles lived in Babylon?

- a. As a wealthy middle class
- b. As a lower-middle class, but assigned to tents
- c. Good physical safety and security
- d. Both B and C

18. Where did Jewish refugees settle in Egypt during the Exile?

- a. Thebes
- b. Al-Faiyum
- c. Elephantine
- d. Tahpanhes, Migdol, Memphis, Pathros

19. Who were the Samaritans?

a. The Samaritans originally were a group of foreigners sent by the King of Assyria to inhabit the land of Israel.

b. The Samaritans originally were a group of foreigners sent by the King of Babylonia to inhabit the land of Israel.

c. The Samaritans originally were a group of foreigners sent by the King of Egypt to inhabit the land of Israel.

d. The Samaritans originally were a group of foreigners sent by the King of Macedonia to inhabit the land of Israel.

20. In what way did the conquests of Alexander the Great signal the dawn of a new era?

a. The center of power shifted from North to South.

b. The center of power shifted from West to East.

c. The center of power shifted from East to West.

d. The center of power shifted from South to North.

21. Why do students of world history call this period, the "Hellenistic Period"?

a. Hellas is the word for Greece and Greece became the dominant power that allowed Christianity to eventually spread throughout the world.

b. Hellas is the word for Assyria and Assyria became the dominant power that allowed Christianity to eventually spread throughout the world.

b. Hellas is the word for Persia and the Persian Empire became the dominant power that allowed Christianity to eventually spread throughout the world.

c. Hellas is the word for Greece and Greece became the dominant power that stopped Christianity from spreading throughout the world.

22. In general, how was the world

prepared for Christ during the Hellenistic era?

- a. Greek missionaries spread the teachings of Gnosticism and Pantheism everywhere.
- b. The koine Greek allowed all who came in contact with the Greek Empire to effectively communicate within it, thus leading to a rise in educated people.
- c. The Septuagint was translated into Greek thus allowing easier reading of the background of the Jews and subsequently Christianity.
- d. Both b and c.

23. Who were the Ptolemies?

- a. The weakest of the empires following Alexander's death.
- b. The Ptolemies controlled Egypt and the Middle East.
- c. The Ptolemies controlled Syria and Babylonia.
- d. The Ptolemies were allies with the Seleucids.

24. Who were the Seleucids?

- a. The Seleucids controlled Greece and Europe.
- b. The Seleucids controlled large areas of land north of what is now known as Turkey.
- c. The Seleucids defeated the Ptolemies at the Battle of Ipsus in 301 B.C.
- d. The Seleucids claimed Syria and Babylonia and acquired Palestine in 200 B.C. from the Ptolemies.

25. What was the impact of the

Maccabean Revolt?

- a. The Roman armies profaned the Temple in 169 .B.C. causing the Zealots (and Hasidim) to lead a revolt that successfully freed Judea by 142 B.C.
- b. The Ptolemies profaned the Temple in 169 .B.C. causing the Antigonians (and Hasidim) to lead a revolt that successfully freed Judea by 142 B.C.
- c. The Seleucid Antiochus IV profaned the Temple in 169 .B.C. causing the Maccabees (and Hasidim) to lead a revolt that successfully freed Judea by 142 B.C.
- d. The Seleucid Antiochus IV rebuilt the Temple in 169 .B.C. causing the Maccabees (and Hasidim) to crown him king that successfully freed Judea by 142 B.C.

Bonus Question

In your own words; tell what you learned from this course. Your answer should not exceed 1 page (complete on the reverse)