



**ScottChristian
UNIVERSITY**

A Dynamic Centre of Academic Excellence

School of Theology

BIB 114: Old Testament Survey

April 2021

Final Exam: “The BIG Ideas of the OT”

Duration: Two hours

Lecturer: Edward Kaleefey, B.A., M.Div.

EXAM PART A.(100 points total; minimum of 70% to pass)

1. What are some basic facts about the OT? (5½ points: ½ point for each bullet)

The Old Testament records the beginning of God’s divine, progressive revelation of Who He is and what is required for man to be in right relationship with his Creator God.

Some facts about the Old Testament will help us understand it better:

- Written over a period of _____ years.
- Written by about _____ different human authors.
- Contains _____ books.
- Written primarily in Hebrew with short portions in _____.
- The original scriptures were carefully and meticulously _____ by Hebrew scribes and passed along from generation to generation.
- By the time of _____, the Old Testament was complete as one book containing the books we have today.
- The first important translation of the Hebrew Old Testament was the Greek Septuagint (LXX) which was completed around _____ B.C.
- The second important translation was the _____ Vulgate (383-405 A.D.) which became the official Bible of Christianity for about _____ years.
- The first _____ version was made around _____ by John Wycliff, followed over _____ years later by the _____ King James authorized version which was the forerunner of most of our modern translations.
- The Dead Sea scrolls found at Qumran in _____ conclusively confirmed the accuracy and unity of the Old Testament as we have it today.
- The Old Testament has been miraculously preserved by God for over _____ years.

2. What is the relationship of Old Testament with the New Testament? (5 points: 1 point for each bullet)

Fill in the blanks:

New Testament authors regarded the books of the Old Testament (the Law and the Prophets) as a single composite whole (the Scripture), ultimately _____ by God Himself, although _____ through human authors who wrote down His truth under His infallible guidance (cf. Gal. 3:8; 2 Peter 1:20).

- The inspired apostles regarded the intention of the _____ Author of the Hebrew Scriptures as the important thing; the intent of the _____ author was a merely subordinate matter.
- It could even happen that the human author of the Old Testament prophecy did not understand the full significance of what he was writing, although his actual words expressed the purpose of the divine Author who inspired him (see 1 Peter 1:10–11).
- The New Testament writers viewed the entire Hebrew Scriptures as a testimony to _____,
 - the perfect _____ who fulfilled all the law;
 - the _____ and _____ of the ritual ordinances;
 - the _____, _____, and _____ of whom the prophets foretold; and
 - the _____ whom the poetical books described.
- They saw _____ significance even in the historical events of the Old Testament record.
 - Thus the crossing of the Red Sea prefigured Christian _____ (1 Cor. 10:1–2);
 - Joshua's conquest of Canaan prefigured the spiritual _____ into which Christians enter by faith (Heb. 3–4); and
 - the calling of Joseph out of Egypt foreshadowed the _____ of the child Jesus (Matt. 2:15).
- In general, we may say that the Old Testament presented the _____ of which the New Testament was the _____; it was the seed and plant of which the New Testament was the glorious fruit.

Obviously, due to the fall and need of man, Christ is the theme of both the Old and New Testaments for it is only through Him that we can have both eternal life and life abundantly (John 10:10).

3. What are the key ideas of the four-fold division of the OT and NT? (4½ points: ½ point for each blank)

Old Testament (four-fold division)		
Law—_____ for Christ	Preparation & Foundation	The Old Testament in its four-fold division lays the foundation for the coming of the Messiah Savior: anticipating Him as Prophet, Priest, and King; and as the suffering Savior, who must die for man’s sin before He reigns.
History—_____ for Christ		
Poetry—_____ for Christ		
Prophecy— _____ of Christ		
New Testament (four-fold division)		
Gospels	_____	Tells the story of the coming of the long-anticipated Savior and His person and work.
Acts	_____	Through the work of the Holy Spirit, Acts proclaims the message of the Savior who has come.
Epistles	_____ & _____	Develops the full significance of the person and work of Christ and how this should impact the walk of the Christian as Christ’s ambassador in the world.
Revelation	_____	Anticipates the end time events and the return of the Lord, His end time reign, and the eternal state.

4. What is the Christ-centered aspiration of the poetical books below?(2½ points: ½ for each blank)

Job— aspiration for _____ by Christ.
Psalms— aspiration for _____ with Christ.
Proverbs— aspiration for _____ in Christ.
Ecclesiastes— aspiration for ultimate _____.
Song of Solomon— aspiration for _____ in love with Christ.

5. What is the major characteristic or focus of the four sections of the OT? (2 points: ½ each)

The Old Testament divides into four major sections which relate to the nation of Israel as God's chosen people in the following manner from the standpoint of their major characteristics or focus:

The *Law*— relates to Israel's _____ life.

The *Historical*— relates to Israel's _____ development and life.

The *Poetical*— relates to Israel's _____ life.

The *Prophetical*— relates to Israel's _____ life as fulfilled in the Messiah.

6. Through what means are the purposes of the poetical books accomplished? (2½ points: ½ each)

1. The Book of Job—*Blessing* through _____.

2. The Psalms—*Praise* through _____.

3. The Proverbs—*Prudence* through _____.

4. Ecclesiastes—*Verity*(reality or truth) through _____.

5. Song of Solomon—*Bliss* through _____.

7. What were the five parts of Israel's downward spiral under the Judges? (2½ points: ½ each)

a. _____ b. _____ c. _____ d. _____ e. _____

8. How are the Messianic links made throughout Genesis? (3 points: ½ each)

Immediately after the fall, the promise of salvation is given in the seed of the woman (3:15), but then the Messianic links are made clear throughout Genesis through the following:

- the line of _____ (4:25),
- the offspring of _____ (9:26),
- the family of _____ (12:3),
- the seed of _____ (26:3),
- the sons of _____ (46:3), and
- the tribe of _____ (49:10).

9. What are the key words and themes to remember for the following OT books? (5 points: 1 for each cell with blank)

Genesis	Beginnings	_____ of the nation
Exodus	Redemption	_____ of the nation
Leviticus	Holiness	_____ of the nation
Numbers	Wandering	_____ of the nation
Deuteronomy	Review	_____ of the Nation

10. How do the Psalms correspond to the Pentateuch? (2½ points: ½ each)

The Psalms correspondence to the Pentateuch may be seen in the following outline:

Psalms about man and creation (1- _____)—corresponds to _____.

Psalms about Israel and redemption (_____ - _____)—corresponds to _____.

Psalms about worship and the Temple (_____ - _____)—corresponds to _____.

Psalms about our sojourn on the earth (_____ - _____)—corresponds to _____.

Psalms about praise and the Word of God (_____ -150)—corresponds to _____.

11. In the Book of Psalms what specific prophetic fulfillments applied to Christ?(5 points: ½ each)

Prophecy	Psalms	New Testament Passage
1. _____	104:4	Heb. 1:7
2. _____	8:4	Heb. 2:6
3. _____	45:6	Heb. 1:8
4. _____	69:9	John 2:17
5. _____	118:22	Matt. 21:42
6. _____	41:9	John 13:18
7. _____ events	22	Matt. 27:39, 43, 46; Luke 23:35
8. _____	2 and 16	Acts 2:27
9. _____	68:18	Eph. 4:8
10. _____	102:26	Heb. 1:11

12. What are the meanings of the three major terms for wisdom in the OT? (3 point:1 each)

TERMS FOR WISDOM

_____ (Heb. hokmâ): _____ ability to apply theory to practice

_____ (bīnâ): ability to _____ intellectually between truth and error

_____ (tûšiyâ): _____ wisdom, efficient wisdom as an authentic intuition of the spiritual or psychological

13. Comparing of the four major prophets, what are the missing factors in the chart below? (16 points: 1 point each cell with underlined word(s))

Comparison of the Four Major Prophets				
	Isaiah	Jeremiah	Ezekiel	Daniel
Prophesied To:	_____ in _____	_____ in _____ and _____	_____ captive in _____	_____ captive in _____ and _____ _____ kings
Concerning:	_____ and _____ (Isa. 1:1; 2:1)	_____ and _____ (Jer. 1:5, 9-10; 2:1-2)	The _____ house of _____ (Ezek. 2:3-6; 3:4-10, 17)	_____ and Gentile _____ (Dan. 2:36ff; 9)
During the reigns of:	Uzziah, Jotham, Ahaz, Hezekiah (kings of _____)	_____, _____, _____, _____ (kings of _____)	_____ (king of _____); Nebuchadnezzar (king of _____)	_____, _____, _____ (kings of _____). Nebuchadnezzar (king of Babylon)
Dates:	740-680 B.C.	627-585 B.C.	592-570 B.C.	605-536 B.C.
Historical Setting:	2 _____ 15-21; 2 _____ 26-30	2 _____ 22-25	_____ 1-6	_____ 1-6

14. What are theregrouping of the minor prophets according to the exile and the kingdoms of Israel and Judah?(8 points: 1 point per cell with underlined words)

Group	Book	Approximate Dates
_____ -Exilic	_____ (preached to Nineveh)	780-850
Prophets of _____	_____	765-750
	_____	755-715
Prophets of _____	_____	840
	_____	835-796
	_____	740-690
	_____	630-612
	_____	606-604
	_____	625
_____ -Exilic Prophets	_____	520
Prophets of the _____	_____	515
Remnant	_____	430

15. From the course handout what is the big idea of each OT book?(39 points: 1 each)

GENESIS ()
 EXODUS ()
 LEVITICUS ()

 NUMBERS ()
 DEUTERONOMY ()
 JOSHUA ()

 JUDGES ()
 RUTH ()
 FIRST SAMUEL ()

 SECOND SAMUEL ()
 FIRST KINGS ()
 SECOND KINGS ()

 FIRST CHRONICLES ()
 SECOND CHRONICLES ()
 EZRA ()

 NEHEMIAH ()
 ESTHER ()
 JOB ()

PSALMS ()
PROVERBS ()
ECCLESIASTES ()

SONG OF SOLOMON ()
ISAIAH ()
JEREMIAH ()

LAMENTATIONS ()
EZEKIEL ()
DANIEL ()

HOSEA ()
JOEL ()
AMOS ()

OBADIAH ()
JONAH ()
MICAH ()

NAHUM ()
HABAKKUK ()
ZEPHANIAH ()

HAGGAI ()
ZECHARIAH ()
MALACHI ()

EXAM PART B. (23½ points total)

1. Solomon's Writings (1½ points: ½ point for each blank). According to Jewish tradition, Solomon wrote the Song in his early years, expressing a _____ man's love. He wrote the Proverbs in his mature years, manifesting a _____-aged man's wisdom. He reportedly wrote Ecclesiastes in his declining years, revealing an _____ man's sorrow (cf. 12:1).

2. Complete the review of the OT's anticipation of Christ.

a. (1 point). By way of review, it would be well to remember that the **Law** laid the _____ for Christ by the election (Genesis), redemption (Exodus), sanctification (Leviticus), direction (Numbers), and instruction (Deuteronomy) of the nation of Israel, as the custodians of the oracles of God (Rom. 3:1) and the channel for Messiah (Gen. 12:1f; Rom. 9:4-5).

b. (5½ points: ½ point each blank) Then further preparation for Christ was given in the **Historical Books** by giving the nation the Land of Israel for their _____ (Joshua). Although the nation was oppressed by foreign nations and was unfaithful, God still raised up judges and found faithfulness in the nation (Ruth). Stabilization was given to the nation under king Saul (1 Samuel), then _____ under king David (2 Samuel), and _____ of the nation under Solomon's reign (1 Kings 1-10). This was followed with _____ in the nation (1 Kings 11 -22) into the northern ten tribes and the southern tribes of Judah and Benjamin. These both suffered _____ (2 Chronicles) resulting eventually in _____ by Assyria and Babylon (2 Kings). Consequently, the Temple suffered _____ (1 Chronicles) and _____ (2 Chronicles). However, God's faithfulness to His promises remained, and so there was _____ of the Temple (Ezra) and _____ of a remnant of the nation to the land (Nehemiah) followed by _____ of God's people (Esther).

c. (½ point). All the while, in the **Poetical Books** there was always *spiritual* _____ for Christ with the moral foundation being laid in the Law and the national framework being developed in the books of History.

d. (4 ½ points: ½ each blank). Through the **Prophetical Books** we have the nation of Israel, through the prophets, looking forward with great _____ to Christ. This is done in the following ways:

- The earlier prophets (Hosea, Joel, Amos) expect a *national* _____ by the Messiah.
- Isaiah and Micah predict _____ *salvation* through the coming of Christ.
- But Obadiah, Jonah, Nahum, Habakkuk and Zephaniah warn of God's *retribution on the* _____.
- Lamentations grieves over God's *retribution on His* _____, but Jeremiah looks for a *covenantal reaffirmation* in Christ.
- Ezekiel expects the nation's _____ *restoration*, and Daniel predicts its *political restoration*.
- After the Babylonian captivity Haggai and Zechariah exhort the people in their _____ *reconstruction* and Malachi in their _____ *and* _____ *reconstruction*, as they await the coming of the "sun of righteousness [that] shall rise, with healing in its wings" (Mal. 4:2).

3. Why do the righteous suffer? (4 points: 1 for each blank)

Gleason Archer gives an excellent summary of the theme of Job: “This book deals with the theoretical problem of pain and disaster in the life of the godly. It undertakes to answer the question, Why do the righteous suffer?”

This answer comes in a threefold form:

- (1) God is worthy of love even _____ from the blessings He bestows;
- (2) God may permit suffering as a means of _____ and _____ the soul in godliness;
- (3) God’s thoughts and ways are moved by considerations too vast for the puny mind of man to _____.

4. As the Historical Books prepare us for the coming of Christ, the Messiah, they can be seen as follows:

Historical Books: The Preparation for Christ		
Joshua	the _____ of the land by the nation	The Theocracy: These books cover the period when Israel was ruled by God (1405-1043 B.C.).
Judges-Ruth	the _____ of the nation	
1 Samuel	the _____ of the nation	The Monarchy: These books trace the history of Israel's monarchy from its establishment to its destruction in 586 B.C.
2 Samuel	the _____ of the nation	
1 Kings 1-10	the _____ of the nation	
1 Kings 11-22	the _____ of the nation	
2 Kings 1-17	the _____ of the Northern Kingdom	
2 Kings 18-25	the _____ of the Southern Kingdom	
1 Chronicles	the _____ of the Temple	
2 Chronicles	the _____ of the Temple	
Ezra	the _____ of the Temple	The Restoration: These books describe the return of a remnant to the land after 70 years of captivity (605-536 B.C.).
Nehemiah	the _____ of the city	
Esther	the _____ of the nation's people	