

# Review Questions

## ***Bible Times & Ancient Kingdoms***

Questions marked with an asterisk (\*) are from the PowerPoint slides

### **BIBLE CULTURE MISCELLANEOUS**

1. What is a battlement?  
*Low walls or rails on the tops of the houses*
2. What is the purpose of a battlement?  
*To keep people from falling off the tops of the houses*
3. What is another name for a manger?  
*An Ephah*
4. What is an ephah measure in gallons?  
*About 6 gallons*
5. What was the length of a standard cubit in Israel?  
*18 inches*
6. What evidence was found that proves the length of the ancient Hebrew cubit?  
*The dedication inscription of Hezekiah's Tunnel showing it to be 1200 cubits long and it measuring to be 1800 feet long*
7. The gerah was measured by the seed of what tree?  
*The carob plant*
8. The shekel was how many gerahs?  
*20 gerahs*
9. How long did the oil last in a typical Herodian lamp?  
*2-3 hours*
10. What is the meaning of a "six-chambered" gate?  
*It had three large rooms on each inner side that were used for storage, guardrooms, armories, administration, or other purposes*
11. What are the three cities that are mentioned in Scripture in reference to Solomon's building projects?  
*Megiddo, Hazor, and Gezer*
12. How were the gates in the time of Solomon designed for protection against enemy attacks?  
*It had two square towers on the front and the approach to the entrance was at an angle, running along the city wall for defense*
13. The Canaanite gate at Ashkelon dates to about what year?  
*1850 BC*

## Answer key

14. The Canaanite gate at Dan dates to about what year (though not exactly known)?  
*1750 BC*
15. Samson carried away the gate of what city?  
*Gaza*
16. He carried it to what city?  
*Hebron*
17. What is the meaning of the biblical term “in the gate”?  
*It refers to the gates of the cities as places of ruling and judgment*
18. Who are two men in the Bible who conducted business transactions “in the gate”?  
*Boaz and David*
19. Who was a judge who sat in the gate in Babylon?  
*Daniel*
20. What town in Israel was a center for millstone production?  
*Capernaum*
21. What warning did Jesus give in this town?  
*That if someone causes a child to be offended at the truth it “were better for him that a millstone were hanged about his neck, and that he were drowned in the depth of the sea”*
22. How many parts did a millstone have?  
*Two parts (an upper and lower)*
23. \*What is the lower part of a household millstone called?  
*The nether*
24. What is a phylactery?  
*A small box containing tiny scrolls inscribed with portions of Scripture*
25. Where did God instruct the Jews to put the Scripture?  
*In the heart*
26. Jesus said the Pharisees wore phylacteries for what purpose?  
*“To be seen of men”*
27. What is the name of the box containing Scripture that is placed at the entrance of a house according to modern Hebrew practice?  
*The Mezuzah*
28. What is a shofar?  
*A curved instrument made of a horn from a ram or other animal*
29. What are three spiritual and prophetic elements of the sounding of the shofar?  
*1) It will announce the day of the Lord and God's judgments on the world*

## Answer key

- 2) *It sounded on the day of atonement announcing God's great redemption through the atoning sacrifice on Calvary*
- 3) *It will announce the gathering of the Church to Christ at the Rapture and the repentance, conversion, deliverance of Israel*

30. Linen is made of what?

*The flax plant*

31. What is the name of the Phoenician jars that were designed for shipping?

*Amphoras*

32. What is a potter's kick wheel?

*It was the potter's foot-turned wheel used for fashioning vessels*

33. In the making of pottery, what is "slipping"?

*The applications of various liquids that produce coloring after the vessel is fired*

34. What is parchment?

*Animal skins*

35. What is papyrus?

*Paper made from the papyrus plant*

36. The Great Isaiah Scroll found in the Dead Sea caves is how long?

*24.5 feet long*

37. What is a signet ring?

*A ring used as an official seal*

38. What three things did an official seal signify?

*1) Ownership*

*2) Authority*

*3) Protection*

39. What was one of the most popular forms of divination in ancient times that we describe in this course?

*Examining the liver of an animal*

40. King Nebuchadnezzar used this practice of divination to determine whether to attack which two cities?

*Rabbath or Jerusalem*

41. What was the ancient practice of substitution?

*When a king thought he was under a curse, he could offer a substitute to take the evil so that he could be free*

42. What was the tribute money?

*Tax money to Rome*

43. In Jesus' day the tribute money bore whose image?

## Answer key

*Caesar Augustus Tiberius*

44. The penny or denarius was the wage of how many days of work?  
*One day's wages*
45. In Jesus' time, how many sparrows could be purchased for a mite?  
*One lowly sparrow*
46. How many mites make a farthing?  
*Two mites*
47. What valleys in Jerusalem are full of ancient tombs?  
*The Valley of Gehenna and the Kidron Valley*
48. The tomb of what high priest of Jesus' time has been located?  
*Annas*
49. This tomb is located in the area of Jerusalem called what in the Bible?  
*The "field of blood"*
50. This area is in what direction from the Temple Mount?  
*South*
51. What is the name of a box in which the bones of the dead were placed inside?  
*An ossuary*
52. The bone box of what high priest of Jesus' day has been located?  
*Caiaphas*
53. What is the evidence that the tomb of Jesus is beneath the Church of the Holy Sepulcher?  
*It was first built by Constantine in the 4<sup>th</sup> century over the site where the Roman emperor Hadrian had erected a large platform of earth for the construction of a temple to Venus which he built just after the defeat of the Jewish Bar Kokhba revolt in 135 BC*
54. In what prophecy (book and chapter) did God reprove the women of Israel for following the fashions of the pagan societies in dress and cosmetics?  
*Isaiah 3*
55. What New Testament passage (book and chapter) instructs believing women to adorn themselves in modest apparel?  
*1 Timothy 2*
56. What was kohl?  
*Paint that women used to paint their eyes black after the fashion of Egypt*
57. The ancient Egyptian mirrors were made of what material?  
*Bronze*

## **BIBLE ANIMALS**

58. The Syrian bear is what type of bear?

## Answer key

### *The brown bear*

59. It weighs up to how many pounds?  
*550 pounds*
60. The Hebrew name for bear is *dob*, which means what?  
*To move slowly*
61. How fast can this bear run?  
*30 miles an hour*
62. Like the mother bear, God is a wonderful \_\_\_\_\_ but a terrible \_\_\_\_\_.  
*Protector; enemy*
63. When was the Syrian bear last sighted near Israel?  
*December of 2016*
64. In Christ's kingdom, the bear will feed with and lie down with what animal, according to prophecy?  
*The cow*
65. The Syrian bear's life expectancy is about how many years in the wild?  
*About 20 years*
66. The camel is first mentioned in the Bible in connection with what man?  
*Abraham*
67. What are the two types of camels?  
*The Arabian camel (or dromedary) and the Bactrian camel*
68. What type is common in Saudi Arabia, Israel, and Egypt?  
*The Arabian camel*
69. What is the camel's seat called in Scripture?  
*"Furniture"*
70. What is unique about the camel's red blood cells?  
*They are oval shaped so they can flow even when dehydrated rather than clumping as human blood cells do. (The camel is the only mammal to have this type of red blood cells.)*
71. What percentage of its body fluid can the camel lose without dehydrating?  
*25% of its body fluid*
72. How much fat is held in the camel's hump?  
*Up to 80 pounds*
73. How much water can a camel drink at one time?  
*25-40 gallons of water (in about 15 minutes)*
74. What is the common, modern name for the coney?

## Answer key

### *The hyrax*

75. What is its Hebrew name and what does this name mean?  
*"Shaphan" meaning hiding*
76. In what habitat does the coney live, according to Scripture?  
*It lives in the rocks*
77. How do the coneys stay on guard against danger?  
*Their excellent eyesight can spot a predator over 1,000 yards away*
78. In the desert, the coney gets most of its water from what source?  
*From the plants it eats*
79. Who are three men in the Bible who killed lions?  
*Samson, David, and Benaiah*
80. In what verse is Satan likened to a lion?  
*1 Peter 5:8*
81. What type of lion occupied ancient Israel?  
*The Asiatic lion*
82. In what century did it become extinct there?  
*At the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century*
83. The male lion can be how long and how heavy?  
*10 feet long and weigh 400-500 pounds*
84. The lion can run how fast?  
*Up to 50 miles per hour*
85. What is a group of lions who live together called?  
*A pride*
86. The male lion's roar can be heard how far away?  
*Up to 5 miles away*
87. What are two Hebrew words for lion and what do they mean?  
*"Shachal" meaning the "roarer" and  
"Layish" referring to a crushing blow*
88. In what book and chapter of the Bible is Jesus Christ called the Lion of the tribe of Judah?  
*Revelation 5*
89. The partridge in the Bible is of what bird family?  
*Of the pheasant family*
90. What are the two types of partridge that exist in Israel today?  
*The see-see partridge and the chukar*

## Answer key

91. What is the biblical name (English) in Genesis for major types of animals?  
*"Kinds"*
92. What is the Hebrew word for partridge and what does it mean?  
*Qore meaning "a caller"*
93. What is a group of partridges called?  
*Coveys*
94. Where do partridges roost?  
*On the ground under shrubs or small trees such as juniper or even on open ground*
95. Where do they build their nests?  
*Usually under small shrubs or overhanging rocks*
96. What is the Hebrew word for wild ass and what does it mean?  
*Pereh meaning to run wild*
97. The wild ass that inhabited Israel was probably which type by modern name?  
*The Asian wild ass*
98. What is the character of the wild ass that is emphasized in Scripture?  
*Its independent spirit*
99. The wild ass can run up to how many miles per hour?  
*Up to 43 miles per hour*
100. What ancient artifact depicts asses pulling war chariots?  
*The Royal Standard of Ur*
101. The Hebrew name for the wild goat is what and means what?  
*Yael meaning "to climb"*
102. What is the modern name for the wild goat?  
*Capra ibex*
103. The mother wild goat bears how many kids?  
*1 to 3 kids*
104. The wild goat can jump how far straight up without a running start?  
*6 feet straight up*
105. How is the wild goat's foot designed to climb?  
*Its hooves are composed of two split toes which act like suction cups to enable the creature to grip the sides of steep rocks and cliffs*
106. In what popular tourist spot in Israel can one frequently see the wild goat and the coney together?  
*Ein Gedi*

## BIBLE PLANTS

107. The acacia tree is probably what tree in the Bible?  
*The shittim tree*
108. The seed of what plant was used to measure the gerah?  
*The carob plant*
109. How many gerahs were in a shekel?  
*20 gerahs*
110. What type of cedar tree is mentioned many times in the Bible?  
*The Cedar of Lebanon*
111. Where do the largest specimens of this tree grow?  
*On the mountains of Lebanon and Syria*
112. This place is in what direction from Israel?  
*North*
113. What ancient Babylonian writing mentions a cedar forest?  
*The Babylonian flood legend of Gilgamesh*
114. What are two ways that cedar was used by the Phoenicians?  
*1) The merchants of Phoenicia traded in cedar chests*  
*2) The masts of the Phoenicia war ships were made of cedar*
115. What are two ways that the cedar is used to describe man's character?  
*1) Man in his rebellion and sinful pride is likened to a cedar*  
*2) Man in submission to God is like a cedar in the sense of long life and beauty and blessing in Christ*
116. In what book and chapter is the fig first mentioned?  
*Genesis 3*
117. Who was under a fig tree when he was called to meet Jesus?  
*Nathanael*
118. The fig tree can grow to what height?  
*23-33 feet*
119. The fig is pollinated by what creature?  
*By the fig wasp*
120. What is the name of the fruit that can be pollinated?  
*The caprifig*
121. What happens to the insect that enters the fig?  
*She layer her eggs and dies*



## Answer key

122. Why is the idea of “co-evolution” impossible?  
*It would require that two complex living things “evolved” at exactly the same time with full-blown capabilities*
123. Why is it not unreasonable to expect a fig tree to have figs out of season?  
*It can keep some fruit year around*
124. What type of tree was Elijah sitting under when he asked God that he might die?  
*A juniper tree*
125. What did Jesus mean when He said that nothing is impossible if someone has faith as a grain of mustard seed?  
*He was saying that I can do anything God’s Word commands if I have even a little faith (because it is God’s Word that is powerful not our faith, and the Word of God is where our faith is placed)*
126. Christ’s parable of the mustard seed describes the church age in what way?  
*It is the true church, as Christ’s little flock, becoming apostate and forming “Christendom”*
127. The angels in Zechariah’s vision were standing among what type of tree?  
*Myrtle trees*
128. Queen Esther’s Hebrew name “Hadassah” refers to what tree?  
*The myrtle tree*
129. What is the Latin name of the oak tree?  
*Quercus*
130. What is the Hebrew name for the oak?  
*Allon*
131. What is the name of the oak seed?  
*An acorn (or oaknut)*
132. What ingredient in the oak seed is used to tan leather?  
*Tannin*
133. What region of Israel was famous for oak trees?  
*Bashan*
134. This region was in what direction from the Sea of Galilee?  
*East of the Sea of Galilee*
135. How tall are the largest oaks in Israel today?  
*50 feet high*
136. How many times is the olive mentioned in the Bible?  
*More than 50 times*
137. It is used as a symbol of what three things?

## Answer key

- 1) *Fruitfulness*
- 2) *Prosperity*
- 3) *Beauty*

138. What are the two Hebrew names for olive and what do they refer to?  
*Zayith and Shemen both refer to the tree's oil*
139. According to Charles Spurgeon, to appreciate the beauty of an olive tree you must \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ again.  
*Look; look*
140. What color are the leaves of the olive tree?  
*Grayish, silverish green*
141. Is the green or black olive the fully ripe olive?  
*The black olive*
142. What is the “fatness” of the olive?  
*The tree's oil*
143. One olive tree produces an average of how much fruit annually?  
*110 pounds of fruit annually (This is about 1,250 olives)*
144. Where is the oldest olive tree on earth and how old is it?  
*On Crete; 3,000 years old*
145. What did Homer call olive oil?  
*“Liquid oil”*
146. What are four products that come from olives?  
*Food, cooking oil, medicine, soap, fuel (pomace), and cosmetics. (Also, in ancient times it was used for lamps, in the Levitical worship system, to light the candlestick, anoint the priests, anoint the offerings, mingle with the offerings, and cleanse lepers)*
147. What was one of the things made from olive wood in Solomon's temple?  
*The carvings of the cherubim, the posts, and the doors to the oracle*
148. What mountain named after the olive is famous because Jesus prayed there?  
*The Mount of Olives*
149. The olive trees in the traditional Garden of Gethsemane have been scientifically dated to what age?  
*About 900 years*
150. In what year were all of the trees within 12 miles of Jerusalem cut down?  
*In AD 70*
151. How does grafting make a better olive tree?

## Answer key

*By grafting one type of tree into another, the farmer can combine characteristics, therefore, it can increase the quantity and quality of fruit and improve disease resistance, among other things*

152. What type of olive tree is used as the rootstock for grafting?  
*Natural olive trees*
153. Romans 11 refers to what type of grafting?  
*Bark grafting (which is to insert a branch from one olive tree into the edge of a cut-off branch)*
154. In what book and chapter does Paul say that after the fulness of the Gentiles be come in, all Israel shall be saved?  
*Romans 11*
155. What part of the olive contains the oil?  
*The seed or pit*
156. What were the steps to produce olive oil in ancient times?  
*1) The olives are smashed with a rolling stone crusher to release the oil from the seeds  
2) The pulp is placed into baskets made of coarse fabric or rope that were stacked and pressed to extract the oil and water (the basket served as a filter)  
3) The oil and water flowed into a vat, and after sitting for some time, the oil rose to the top and could be skimmed off*
157. What is the modern name for the olive oil of the first pressing?  
*"Extra virgin" (also called the "first cold press")*
158. The palm mentioned in the Bible is what type of palm?  
*The date palm*
159. What is the meaning of "dioecious"?  
*The date has separate male and female plants*
160. One palm tree can produce how much fruit in one season?  
*100 to 200 pounds of fruit*
161. A palm tree can continue to produce until what age?  
*Age 80*
162. What city in the Bible was called "the city of palm trees"?  
*Jericho*
163. What famous figure in the Bible dwelt under a palm tree?  
*Deborah*
164. What prominent event in Jesus' life featured palm branches?  
*When He entered Jerusalem on the Sunday before His crucifixion*
165. What are two things signified by the palm trees engraved in Israel's temples?

## Answer key

- 1) *Christ's eternal victory over sin and death, as taught in the Feast of Tabernacles*
- 2) *The eternal victory and security every believer has in Christ*
- 3) *The believer's satisfaction and nourishment in Christ as spoken by the sweetness and rich nutrition of the palm's date fruit*
- 4) *Christ as the water of life providing sustenance and refreshment in the wilderness wanderings*
- 5) *Christ flourishing forever and God's people flourishing in Him*

166. What is the Methuselah Palm?

*The most famous date palm which was grown from a 2,000-year-old-seed*

167. What are two things that are signified by the pomegranates on the high priest's robe?

- 1) *With its lovely exterior and sweet fruit, it signifies the beauty and desirableness of our High Priest, Jesus Christ*
- 2) *With its many seeds and its ability to multiply profusely, it signifies the fruitfulness and blessing that flows from Christ's life and ministry*

168. In what book is the Rose of Sharon mentioned?

*Song of Solomon*

169. From what region of Israel does this flower get its name?

*From the Plain of Sharon south of Carmel*

170. What is the difference between the biblical sycomore and the sycamore?

*The biblical sycomore is the Egyptian fig-mulberry, while the English sycamore is the plane tree of the maple family*

171. How tall does the sycomore get?

*More than 60 feet tall*

172. What man became famous by climbing a sycomore tree?

*Zacchaeus*

173. In what city did this man climb a sycomore tree?

*In Jericho*

174. What is the Hebrew name for the tamarisk tree?

*Esel*

175. Who are two figures in the Bible who are mentioned in connection with the tamarisk?

*Abraham and Saul*

176. The Elah Valley where David killed Goliath is named for what tree?

*The Terebinth*

177. What is the Hebrew name for this tree?

*Elah*

## SYNAGOGUE

178. The word "synagogue" means what?

## Answer key

### *Assembly*

179. When did synagogues begin to be built?  
*After the First Temple was destroyed by the Babylonians in 586 BC and the Jews were dispersed during the 70 Year Captivity*
180. What nation destroyed Jerusalem in AD 135 and forced most Jews to leave Israel?  
*Rome*
181. The Bible says Jesus preached in synagogues throughout what district?  
*Throughout all Galilee*
182. Ancient synagogues had images of what item from the temple in Jerusalem?  
*The menorah*
183. What has been found in ancient synagogues that shows that the Jews were syncretizing with pagan religion?  
*The zodiac*
184. How did the synagogues help to keep Israel as a distinct people during the dispersion?  
*They preserved the Jewish Scripture and religion and way of life*
185. What is the ark in the synagogue?  
*The large cabinet where the Torah (the first five books of the Bible) is stored*
186. What is the raised platform in the synagogue called?  
*The bimah*
187. How is this word used in the New Testament?  
*As a raised seat that is used in judgment*
188. What is the meaning of “Bar Mitzvah”?  
*“Son of the Commandment” which is the point in a boy’s life when he is considered accountable before God and can participate in the worship, such as reading the Scriptures and pronouncing blessings*
189. At what age does a Jewish boy become “Bar Mitzvah”?  
*At age 13*
190. For what main purpose is the chair of Elijah used in synagogues today?  
*It is used during the Brit Milah, which is the ceremony of circumcision*
191. The chair of Moses signified the preeminence of what?  
*The Law*
192. What verse says the law was a schoolmaster to lead men to faith in Jesus Christ?  
*Galatians 3:24*
193. \*In what verse did Jesus say “all things must be fulfilled, which were written in the law of Moses, and in the prophets, and in the psalms, concerning me”?

## Answer key

*Luke 24:44*

194. What is the name of the scribes who preserved the Old Testament Scriptures in the synagogues?  
*The Masoretic scribes*
195. What is one thing they did to assure that the scrolls were perfect?  
*They counted each letter of the Hebrew Bible, and if a mistake was made they destroyed the manuscript*
196. What is the date of the writing of the Aleppo Codex of the Hebrew Old Testament?  
*AD 925*
197. What is the general date for the writing of the Old Testament scrolls found in the Dead Sea caves?  
*100-200 BC*
198. When were the Dead Sea scrolls found?  
*In the 1950s*
199. What is the compilation of Jewish tradition called?  
*The Talmud*
200. What are the two parts of this compilation?  
*The Mishnah and the Gemara*
201. Is Jewish kosher cooking based on the Bible's teaching?  
*No*
202. What is the official language of modern Israel?  
*The Hebrew language*
203. What was the name of the night in Germany when more than 1,000 synagogues were destroyed and what was the year?  
*Kristallnacht (crystal night) in 1938*
204. Who was the leader of Germany then?  
*Hitler*
205. Why are the Jews returning to their land today?  
*As fulfillment of Bible prophecy*

## FISHING

For review questions on fishing see "Christ's Ministry on the Sea of Galilee."

## ANCIENT WRITING

206. What did 19th-century modernists believe about Moses and writing?  
*That writing was not sufficiently developed by Moses' day for him to have written the early books of the Bible. They believed that writing for literary purposes was not invented until the classical period of Greek history in about 1000 BC*

## Answer key

207. How has this been discredited?  
*There are vast amounts of archaeological evidence to prove that writing was developed no later than 3150 BC*
208. When was Noah's Flood?  
*About 2500 BC*
209. The language that Noah spoke was probably what?  
*Hebrew*
210. What is the origin of the word *Semitic*?  
*From Noah's son Shem (Sem being the Greek form of his name)*
211. Which of Shem's grandsons was alive during the division of the languages?  
*Peleg*
212. In 1904, A.H. Sayce wrote that "the Mosaic age ... was an age of high \_\_\_\_\_ activity."  
*Literary*
213. \*What are three places in Mesopotamia where ancient libraries have been found?  
*Ugarit, Mari, Ur, Ebla, Nippur, Nineveh, Persepolis, and many other places*
214. What is the Scriptural reason why we believe that no physical record of the pre-Flood civilizations still exists?  
*Because 2 Peter 3:6 says, that the "world that then was, being overflowed with water, perished." Therefore, the global Flood destroyed everything*
215. Whose testimony is more authoritative than that of radioisotope dating?  
*The Son of God in the Bible*
216. \*What were two types of ancient Egyptian writing?  
*Hieroglyphic and hieratic*
217. \*Which type was used to write on papyrus?  
*The hieratic script*
218. \*What was the chief language of the Babylonian and Assyrian empires?  
*Akkadian*
219. \*From what ancient city mentioned in the Bible did this language get its name?  
*Akkad*
220. What are five kinds of writing materials that were used in ancient times?  
*Stone, pottery, clay tablets, papyrus, and parchment*
221. What is an ostrakon?  
*A piece of pottery inscribed with writing*
222. What is vellum?

## Answer key

*A finer quality parchment*

223. The use of parchment dates to when?  
*To the 24<sup>th</sup> century BC (which is back to the general time of the Flood, 2348 BC)*
224. \*What did an ancient scribal kit consist of?  
*A pen case , a bag for pellets of dried ink, and a palette to mix the pellets with water*
225. The language of cuneiform was spoken by what people?  
*The people of Mesopotamia*
226. What is the significance of the Rosetta Stone?  
*Its discovery and translation was the key to unlocking the Egyptian hieroglyphs*
227. What three languages are written on the Rosetta Stone?  
*Hieroglyphic, demotic (a cursive form of hieroglyphic), and Greek*
228. When and where was the Rosetta Stone found?  
*In 1799 in the Nile Delta*
229. Since the Rosetta Stone was found by a French army, why is it in the British Museum?  
*Because in 1801, the British routed the French, confiscated the Rosetta Stone, and shipped it to the British Museum, where it has been on display ever since*
230. What is the significance of the Behistun Relief?  
*It was the key to unlocking the ancient cuneiform script in which Babylonian (Akkadian) and Hittite and other Mesopotamian languages were written*
231. Behistun was near what royal Persian city?  
*Ecbatana*
232. What is written on this?  
*King Darius glorifying his god Ahura Mazda for the victory over his enemies*
233. In what three languages was it written?  
*Old Persian, Elamite (or Susian, named after Susa, the capital of ancient Elam), and Babylonians (or Akkadian)*
234. \*What is the biblical name of this city?  
*Achmetha*
235. \*This place is located in what modern nation today?  
*Iran*
236. What man copied the Behistun Relief?  
*Henry Rawlinson*
237. According to the pioneering Jewish archaeologist Nelson Glueck, how many archaeological discoveries have controverted the Bible?  
*None*



**GENESIS 10-11**

238. What is the archaeological evidence for Nimrod?  
*The Babylonian god Bel-Merodach is also called Bel-Nimrod and Bel-Nipru. Ancient Babylon was called "the city of Bel-Nimrod." Also, Bel-Nipru means "the god of the chase" or "the great hunter"*
239. \*How does the ancient symbol of Asshur fit the biblical description of Nimrod?  
*He is depicted carrying a bow which shows him as a mighty hunter*
240. Of the seven cities mentioned in Genesis 10:9-11, how many have been physically located by archaeologists?  
*4 of the 7 cities*
241. Accad was the capital of the empire of what ancient king?  
*Sargon the Great*
242. What else is Accad famous for in archaeology and ancient history?  
*It gave its name to the Akkadian language that was the international trade language of ancient Mesopotamia for nearly 2,000 years until the Persian Empire*
243. What are seven things described in the Bible about post-Flood Mesopotamian civilizations that archaeology has confirmed?  
*1) Archaeology confirms that at this very place and at this very time, technologically-advanced civilizations sprang up and spread across Mesopotamia and beyond  
2) Archaeology confirms the spread of powerful city states across that very region and in that very time, and it confirms that they formed alliances  
3) Archaeology confirms the spread of literacy  
4) Archaeology confirms the multiplication of proud, deified rulers like Nimrod and Asshur (Genesis 10:8-14)  
5) Archaeology confirms the spread of the art of war by these powerful rulers after the fashion of the "mighty hunter" Nimrod (Gen. 10:9)  
6) Archaeology confirms the spread of idolatry and the multiplication of idolatrous religious towers  
7) Archaeology confirms the moral corruption of society, including homosexuality, that attended the idolatry  
8) Archaeology confirms the Bible's teaching that the very city states that are mentioned in Genesis 10—Babel, Erech (Uruk), Accad, Nineveh, etc.—formed the foundation for all the succeeding kingdoms*
244. At the time of the biblical patriarchs, Erech had a wall how high and how long?  
*40-50 feet high and over 5 miles in length*
245. Erech was devoted to what goddess?  
*Inanna or Ishtar*
246. Who was the first ruler of Erech according to archaeology?  
*Gilgamesh*
247. \*The ancient city of Ebla did business with how many other cities?

## Answer key

*1,000 cities*

248. The names of what three idols mentioned in the Bible are found in documents from Ebla?  
*Baal, Chemosh, and Dagon*
249. How were the ruins of ancient Mari discovered?  
*Some Arabs dug into a hill to make a grave and found a stone statue*
250. When did this happen?  
*In the 1930s*
251. What treasure trove was found there?  
*Thousands of cuneiform books*
252. To what goddess was Mari devoted?  
*Ishtar*
253. The palace at Mari covered how many acres and had how many rooms?  
*More than 6 acres and had 260 rooms, courtyards, and passages*
254. When was Mari destroyed and by whom?  
*Soon after 1760 BC to the Babylonian armies under Hammurabi*
255. What ancient king list divided the kings of Mesopotamia into those before and after the Flood?  
*The Sumerian King List*
256. Why would all of the ancient people believe in a global Flood?  
*Because if a global flood occurred a few hundred years ago and the present population of the world were descendants of the sole survivors of that flood, it would be very well-known*
257. What ancient city claimed to have preserved writing from before the Flood?  
*Shuruppak*
258. The Gilgamesh Epic describes what man who was supposed to have gone through the Flood?  
*Utnapishtim*
259. Gilgamesh is said to have been the king of what biblical city?  
*Erech (or Uruk in Akkadian)*
260. What are three ways that the Gilgamesh flood account shows its mythical character?  
*1) The gods of the Gilgamesh Epic  
2) The description of the flood hydraulics in the Gilgamesh account  
3) The ark of the Gilgamesh account*
261. What is the shape of the ark described in another ancient Flood account translated by Irving Finkel?  
*A circular ark as large as a football field made of a wood frame walled in with rope and without a roof*

## Answer key

262. How do the dimensions of Noah's ark show the authenticity of the Bible?  
*Noah's ark was in actuality very similar to the proportion of large, sea-going vessels today such as oil tankers and cargo containers, which were designed according to the most modern engineering standards of size, shape, and weight displacement*
263. What was the evidence that modernists had in the 19th century that Genesis 14 is inaccurate?  
*Skeptics claimed that*  
1) *The names of the Mesopotamian kings were fictional*  
2) *There was no such extensive travel in the days of Abraham*  
3) *There was no major road or line of march east of Canaan*
264. What five evidences have been found that confirm the historical accuracy of Genesis 14?  
1) *Evidence for extensive travel in that place and time*  
2) *Evidence for a highway east of Jordan*  
3) *Evidence of Mesopotamian kings attacking Canaan*  
4) *Evidence of some of the kingdoms mentioned in Genesis 14*  
5) *Evidence that the kings' names were legitimate names in that place and time*
265. What ancient highway ran from the Euphrates east of the Jordan River to the Gulf of Aqaba?  
*The King's Highway*
266. What was the capital of ancient Elam mentioned in Genesis 14?  
*Susa (biblical Shushan)*
267. Elam eventually gave rise to what other kingdom mentioned in the Bible?  
*The Medo-Persian Empire*
268. King Chedorlaomer is the Hebrew translation of what in Akkadian?  
*Kudur-Lagamar*

## ANCIENT BABYLON

269. In what two chapters of the Bible do we find the record of the beginning of Babylon's history?  
*Genesis 10-11*
270. Where was Shinar?  
*In a huge fertile valley watered by the Tigris and Euphrates rivers*
271. When was the Tower of Babel constructed in relation to the Flood?  
*About 100 years later*
272. Who was the first leader of the Babel kingdom?  
*Nimrod*
273. What did the different colors of the ancient tower stages signify?  
*They each had different colors for the different planets*

## Answer key

274. What was the “slime” that was used in the construction of the Tower of Babel?  
*Bitumen or tar*
275. The Tower of Babel was preeminently an act of what?  
*Idolatry*
276. \*The book of Revelation says that Babylon was “the mother of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ of the earth.”  
*Harlots; abominations*
277. In what book and chapter of the New Testament does Paul describe the idolatry of Babylon?  
*Romans 1*
278. What are three of the characteristics of Babylonian religion?  

1) <i>Self-worship</i>	7) <i>Goddess worship</i>
2) <i>Luck worship</i>	8) <i>Dualism</i>
3) <i>Good works worship</i>	9) <i>Mother-goddess worship</i>
4) <i>Star worship</i>	10) <i>Mysticism</i>
5) <i>Serpent worship</i>	11) <i>Creation myth worship</i>
6) <i>Occultism</i>	12) <i>Spirit of commercialism</i>
279. Who was Shamash and what was his symbol?  
*The sun god; his symbol being a disc or a wheel encircling a star and/or rays*
280. Who was Sin and what was his symbol?  
*The moon god; his symbol was the crescent*
281. What verse speaks of “that old serpent ... which deceiveth the whole world”?  
*Revelations 12:9*
282. \*What were the two symbols for Ishtar?  
*A lion and a star*

## HAMMURABI AND HIS TIMES

283. \*Modernist Julius Wellhausen called Genesis a “glorified \_\_\_\_\_.”  
*Mirage*
284. What infamous skeptic said Moses could not read or write?  
*Robert Ingersoll*
285. What is the JEDP theory?  
*The theory that the first five books of the Bible were pieced together by unknown editors centuries after Moses*
286. In the late 1700s, a German philosopher said “everything from ancient times appears to us as \_\_\_\_\_ or as a \_\_\_\_\_ which has disappeared.”  
*Ruins; dream*
287. What is the basis of faith?

## Answer key

### *The Bible*

288. About what year is it thought that Hammurabi died and what year was Moses born?  
*1750 BC and 1571 BC*
289. What is depicted in the relief on the top of the Code of Hammurabi?  
*King Hammurabi of Babylon receiving the laws from the sun god Shamash*
290. What are three ways that the Code of Hammurabi disproved the 19th century skeptics?  
*1) Men were not any sort of stone age people in the time described in the early chapters of the Bible*  
*2) Writing was well advanced long before Moses*  
*3) Complex legal codes were common across that region*
291. One of Hammurabi's canals extended how many miles?  
*100 miles*
292. What was the source of Hammurabi's law code?  
*He claimed to have received it from the sun god Shamash (also called Marduk)*
293. Which of Hammurabi's gods was the chief god of Ur?  
*The moon god Sin*
294. What two idols mentioned in the Bible are also mentioned in Hammurabi's Code?  
*Bel and Dagon*
295. What are two great natural lights that God has given man?  
*1) The law of God in the heart of man*  
*2) The light of creation*
296. What is one way that Hammurabi's law code is different from the law of God?  
*Hammurabi's laws were not always reasonable, but God respects no person in judgment*

### **UR OF THE CHALDEES**

297. Ur was the birthplace of what famous Bible figure?  
*Abraham*
298. When was Ur unearthed by archaeologists?  
*1922*
299. Who was the chief archaeologist?  
*Leonard Wooley*
300. The excavations at Ur provide a glimpse into what?  
*The civilization that spread across that part of the world after the Flood and the glories of the kingdoms established by Nimrod and his successors*
301. \*How do we know that they understood weights and measures?  
*Because hematite weights from Ur have been discovered dating to about 1900 BC (hematite being a hard iron ore, and the weights discovered ranging from about 40-500 grams)*

## Answer key

302. Ur was involved in far-reaching \_\_\_\_\_ enterprise.  
*Shipping*
303. Rawlinson believed that the people of Ur were able to travel on such long voyages because of what knowledge?  
*The astronomical knowledge of the Chaldeans*
304. Ships came to Ur from what place far away toward the east?  
*An ancient Indus Valley kingdom in western India*
305. How did the Ur farmers get information on weather and guidelines for planting?  
*A farmer's almanac*
306. \*What musical instruments were used in Ur?  
*Pipes, double clarinets, harps, and lyres*
307. What is the Royal Standard of Ur and what does it depict?  
*A mosaic from one of the tombs which depicts scenes of war and a victory feast*
308. How big was Ur's military in Sargon's day?  
*5,400 men*
309. How do we know that ancient Ur was a literate society?  
*Because of the thousands of cuneiform tablets and fragments that have been found at Ur*
310. What was Ur's chief god?  
*The moon god, Sin (in Akkadian, or Nanna in Sumerian)*
311. What was the name of the chief goddess worshipped at Ur?  
*Ningal*
312. What was the symbol of Ur's chief god?  
*The crescent*
313. What was the central building at Ur?  
*Ur's tower or ziggurat (devoted to Sin and Ningal and the worship of the heavens)*
314. How high was the tower that was built for Ur's chief god?  
*At least 75 feet high*
315. How many stages did it have?  
*Four stages*
316. What happened to the king's servants when he died?  
*They all died with him*
317. \*Why were the king's possessions buried with him?  
*They were expecting to be used in the next world*

## Answer key

318. In what four ways does the archaeological excavation of Ur confirm the Bible?

- 1) *A technologically advanced, literate civilization*
- 2) *The pagan idolatry, astral worship, and the religious towers*
- 3) *The spread of city-states across Shinar or Mesopotamia*
- 4) *The timetable*

## EGYPT

319. Egypt is mentioned how many times by name in the Bible?

*611 times*

320. The first mention is in what book and chapter in connection with what event in what man's life?

*In Genesis 12 when Abraham went to Egypt to escape the famine in Canaan*

321. This occurred in about what year?

*About 1900 BC*

322. Egypt stands typically for what?

*The devil's fallen world system*

323. What famous river (modern name) runs through Egypt and in what direction does it flow?

*The Nile River; it flows from south to north*

324. What is the name of this river in the Bible?

*Sihor and "the river"*

325. Where does this river originate and what are the names of its two parts at this place?

*In Africa with the Blue Nile and the White Nile*

326. What is the source of the name "delta" as regarding a river?

*The uppercase Greek letter D—which is shaped like a triangle*

327. \*The history written by what Egyptian priest has been used to cast doubt upon the Bible's timeline?

*Manetho*

328. Peter James calls the traditional chronology of Egypt "a gigantic academic \_\_\_\_\_."

*Blunder*

329. \*Famous Egyptologist Alan Gardiner said, "What is proudly advertised as Egyptian history is merely a collection of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_."

*Rags; tatters*

330. Egyptologist David Rohl says, "The only real solution to the archaeological problems which have been created is to pull down the whole \_\_\_\_\_ and start again, reconstructing from the \_\_\_\_\_ upward"

*Structure; foundations*

331. According to the Bible, who founded Egypt?

*Noah's grandson Mizraim (the son of Ham)*

## Answer key

332. The Bible calls Egypt the land of \_\_\_\_\_.  
*Ham*
333. Why was the southern part of Egypt called Upper Egypt?  
*The names "upper" and "lower" refer to the flow of the Nile River*
334. What was the capital of ancient Lower Egypt?  
*Memphis*
335. What was the capital of ancient Upper Egypt?  
*Thebes*
336. The king of Upper Egypt wore a crown of what color?  
*Red*
337. The king of Lower Egypt wore a crown of what color?  
*White*
338. What king united the two kingdoms to become Egypt's first pharaoh?  
*Narmer (also possibly called Menes)*
339. The double crown of the united kingdom was called what?  
*The Pschent*
340. What is the name historians have given to the kingdom of Egypt in the days when the pyramids were built?  
*The Old Kingdom*
341. \*Where were the Nubians from?  
*From south Sudan*
342. During the Middle Kingdom, Egypt traded with what maritime nation?  
*The Phoenicians*
343. \*The land of Uz where Job lived was located where?  
*In the region of Edom*
344. Where was the Indus civilization located?  
*In South Asia*
345. What dynasty reigned in China during Egypt's Middle Kingdom?  
*The Xia Dynasty*
346. Egypt's New Kingdom was founded by what two kings?  
*Kamose and Ahmose*
347. They worshipped what god?  
*Amen (Amun)*



## Answer key

348. In the reign of Amenhotep, this god was replaced with what god?  
*Aten*
349. \*Amenhotep's capital city was known by what two names?  
*Akhetaton or Amarna*
350. \*It was located halfway between what two major Egyptian cities?  
*Memphis and Thebes*
351. What is the name of Amenhotep's son whose famous tomb was discovered in modern times?  
*King Tutankhamen*
352. What is the name of the pharaoh who built more temples and erected more statues and obelisks than any other?  
*Ramses II also known as Ramses the Great*
353. By the traditional biblical timelines, what is the date of Israel's exodus from Egypt?  
*1491 BC*
354. What Assyrian king captured Memphis in what century BC?  
*Asarhaddon (son of Sennacherib) in the 7<sup>th</sup> century BC*
355. What pharaoh defeated Israel's army at Megiddo and what king was killed in that battle?  
*Pharaoh Neco*
356. This pharaoh was defeated in what battle?  
*The Battle at Carchemish*
357. What did the prophet Ezekiel prophesy about Egypt that seemed impossible at the time?  
*That the Pharaohs would cease and Egypt would become a base kingdom*
358. In what year was Egypt conquered by the Persians?  
*525 BC*
359. In what year did Alexander the Great visit Egypt?  
*332 BC*
360. What famous city did he found in Egypt?  
*Alexandria*
361. Which of Alexander's generals took control of Egypt?  
*Ptolemy*
362. This was the beginning of what empire?  
*The Greek Ptolemaic Empire*
363. \*A library/research complex was called a "museum," which means what and refers to what Greek goddesses?  
*"House of muses;" the daughters of Zeus*

## Answer key

364. What battle in what year marked the beginning of Roman control of Egypt?  
*The Battle of Actium in 30 BC*
365. \*In what century did Egypt come under Muslim control?  
*The 7<sup>th</sup> century*
366. When did Egypt gain her independence in modern times?  
*In 1922*
367. What was the name of Egypt's calf god?  
*Apis*
368. What other ancient god was worshipped as a calf or bull?  
*Baal*
369. What were two names of Egypt's sun god?  
*Ra and Aten*
370. What was represented by the eyes of the Egyptian god Horus?  
*The sun and the moon*
371. The shape of the pyramids represented what Egyptian god?  
*The sun god*
372. \*Joseph's wife's name was what and means what?  
*Asenath meaning "gift of the sun god"*
373. What was the name of the serpent goddess that was worn on pharaoh's crown?  
*Wadjet*
374. What is the name of the Egyptian goddess associated with mother goddess worship, and what was the name of her son?  
*Isis and Horus*
375. What Bible verse says God would execute judgment against all the gods of Egypt?  
*Exodus 12:12*
376. The Egyptian mirrors were made of what material?  
*Bronze and other shiny metal*
377. \*What did their round shape signify?  
*The sun god, Re*
378. What did Egyptian women use to darken their eyes?  
*Kohl*
379. What book and chapter of the Bible reproves Israel's women for following the fashions of Egypt and the other pagan nations?  
*Isaiah 3*

## Answer key

380. What book and chapter of the New Testament warns of an apostate Christianity that follows its own lusts?  
*2 Timothy 4*
381. What book and chapter of the New Testament exhorts women to “adorn themselves in modest apparel”?  
*1 Timothy 2*
382. What is the number of known pyramids?  
*138 pyramids*
383. The Great Pyramid is located where?  
*Giza*
384. The Great Pyramid was built by whom?  
*Pharaoh Khufu (Greek Cheops)*
385. The Great Pyramid is how many feet square at the base and was how high originally?  
*725 feet square at the base and 481 feet high*
386. It is flat and level to what degree?  
*Within 1 centimeter*
387. How many stones were used in its construction and what was their average weight?  
*2.3 million stone blocks, averaging 2.5 tons*
388. The granite for the tombs in the pyramids came from what place and what distance away?  
*Aswan, 580 miles south*
389. Why was the Great Pyramid called the “Stairway to Heaven”?  
*Because the Egyptian pyramids were idolatrous structures*
390. The pyramids were associated with the worship of what?  
*The sun and stars*
391. Why was the Great Pyramid called the glorious light?  
*Because, originally, the pyramids were faced with highly polished, reflecting limestone that would have given them a brilliant appearance*
392. \*On the back of King Tut’s throne is the image of him and his wife with what symbol above them?  
*The sun god shining its rays of life upon him and his wife*
393. The secret valley of the burial tombs of the pharaohs was called what?  
*The Valley of the Kings*
394. They date to what centuries, which was before or after the time of the pyramids?  
*From the 16<sup>th</sup> to the 11<sup>th</sup> centuries BC which was after the time of the pyramids*

## Answer key

395. About what year was Moses born?  
*1570 BC*
396. The burial valley was located near what ancient Egyptian city?  
*Thebes*
397. Was this in Upper Egypt or Lower Egypt?  
*Upper Egypt*
398. Other than appoint guards, what did the pharaohs do to try to keep people from robbing the tombs?  
*Magic curses were pronounced upon tomb-breakers, and the entrances were hidden*
399. When did the tunneling of a pharaoh's tomb begin?  
*When the pharaoh ascended the throne*
400. In the early part of what century did modern researchers begin reading the inscriptions in Egyptian tombs?  
*The 19<sup>th</sup> century*
401. What is the name of the figures that were placed in Egyptian tombs to serve the king in the afterlife?  
*Shabti figures (also called ushabti)*
402. How were these figures supposed to come to life?  
*Spell number 6 in the Egyptian Book of the Dead was supposed to bring the shabtis to life when they are summoned by the pharaoh*
403. The Egyptians believed that the soul had what two parts?  
*The ka and ba*
404. The priest who performed mummification wore a mask signifying what?  
*A mask of Anubis, the jackal-headed god of the dead*
405. What is the name of the jars in which the body's organs were placed?  
*Canopic jars*
406. What was the purpose of the Egyptian Book of the Dead?  
*It was a roadmap to guide the soul through the dangers of the afterlife*
407. What do the boats in Egyptian tombs signify?  
*The journey that the soul went on through a world inhabited by "serpents armed with long knives, fire-spitting dragons, and reptiles with five ravenous heads." They were funeral boats*
408. The deceased was supposedly judged where and by whom?  
*In the judgment hall of Osiris before 42 gods*
409. What profession did he have to make?  
*"I have not done evil against men. ...I have not stolen. I have not spoken lies. I have not acted crookedly. ...I have not done what the gods detest. ...I have not caused anyone sorrow"*

## Answer key

410. What book and chapter of the Bible describes man's conscience that shows the work of the law?  
*Romans 2*
411. How was the deceased justified?  
*The heart of the deceased was weighed against an ostrich feather representing Maat, the goddess of truth and justice. Their weights had to equal each other for the individual to be in a status of "maat kheru," meaning true of voice or justified*
412. What doctrine of salvation was taught in the Egyptian Book of the Dead?  
*A works-based salvation*
413. King Tut's name was what?  
*Tutankhamen*
414. He died in about what year?  
*1350 BC*
415. That was what period or era in Israel's history?  
*After Israel had conquered the land of Canaan and was being ruled by the judges*
416. What archaeologist discovered Tut's tomb?  
*Howard Carter*
417. His tomb was found in what year?  
*In 1922*
418. Tut's body was placed in how many coffins?  
*3 anthropoid (man-shaped) coffins*
419. The first was made of what?  
*Solid gold*
420. The other ones were made of what?  
*Wood covered with gold sheet and decorated with beautiful faience*
421. What is faience?  
*Glass-like material*
422. The coffin mask depicts the pharaoh as what?  
*The god Osiris*
423. How is the goddess Wadjet depicted on the pharaoh's crown?  
*As a serpent*
424. What is the name of the vulture goddess on the pharaoh's crown?  
*Nephthys*
425. Tut's coffins were placed in a sarcophagus made of what material?

*Red granite*

426. What were four high-tech features of the Egyptian chariot?  
1) *The bow-and-arrow construction of the D-frame and pole provided spring action and shock absorption*  
2) *The wheels consisted of a "real tire, made of flexible wood rim, which adapts to soil irregularities"*  
3) *The wheels have a hub that rotates on the axle*  
4) *The bearing consisted of soft wood on hard wood, plus grease between the wood hub and the axle, which becomes partially fluid by the friction heat and provides a dynamic support*  
5) *The six spokes were "made from elastic wood that absorbs uniformly the loads transmitted by soil irregularity, so that the vibrations are damped by the wheel itself like the suspensions in modern cars"*  
6) *The wheel could be changed in one minute*  
7) *The location of the axle at the back of the body and the D-bar provided a softer ride than those of Greek and Roman chariots that came later*
427. Why are the artifacts from Tut's tomb significant for Bible believers?  
*Because it gives the background for the choice that Moses made as a young, when he rejected life as an adopted son of Pharaoh, with its pagan wealth and pleasure, choosing rather to serve the true and living God*
428. \*How did Moses have the wisdom and power to reject the wealth and pleasure of Egypt?  
*He had faith in and obeyed God*
429. What greater riches did Moses see according to Hebrews 11?  
*The reproach of Christ*
430. Exodus 1 teaches that the slave labour in Egypt built what two particular treasure cities?  
*Pithom and Raamses*
431. What is the most ancient extra-biblical reference to Israel?  
*The Merneptah Stele*
432. How old is the stele containing this reference?  
*It dates back to 1229 BC*
433. How does this stele refute the liberal view that Israel did not enter the land of Canaan until about 1230 BC rather than about 1450 BC as the Bible indicates?  
*It proves that Israel was already a nation of some importance, otherwise, the proud king of Egypt would not have mentioned them and boasted of his victory over them*

**PHOENICIA**

434. The Phoenician Empire traded across what region?  
*The entire Mediterranean region*
435. What were the three capital cities of Phoenicia?  
*Tyre, Sidon, and Byblos*
436. What is Byblos called in the Bible?

## Answer key

### *Gebal*

437. What are two things that Byblos was famous for?  
*1) Its trade in Egyptian papyrus  
2) Its collection of papyrus books*
438. What are the Greek names for papyrus and for book?  
*Papyrus is bublos and book is biblos*
439. About how many times are Tyre and Sidon mentioned in the Bible?  
*About 100 times*
440. What does “Phoenicia” mean?  
*Purple*
441. The Phoenicians had about how many colonies throughout the Mediterranean?  
*300 colonies*
442. What was the greatest colony?  
*Carthage*
443. \*They competed with what people for commerce in the Mediterranean?  
*The Greeks*
444. Isaiah called Tyre the \_\_\_\_\_ city.  
*Crowning*
445. \*In what century was the Phoenician city of Carthage established?  
*In about 850 BC*
446. \*This city is located on what coast of what continent?  
*On the northern coast of Africa (just across the sea from Italy)*
447. \*What did Carthage do to the surrounding people?  
*They conquered the tribes along the African coast and enslaved the people forcing them to pay an annual tribute of 50% of their crops and to serve in the Carthage armies*
448. \*Carthage had a \_\_\_\_\_ harbor.  
*Double*
449. \*The inner harbor was for what type of ships?  
*Military ships*
450. \*Carthage fought wars against which two people?  
*Against the Greeks and the Romans*
451. What is another name for the Phoenician language?  
*Punic*
452. It was a dialect of what language?

## Answer key

### *Hebrew*

453. What does the term “Semitic language” refer to?  
*From Noah’s son Shem, or Sem, being the Greek form of his name*
454. What book and chapter of the Bible describes Tyre’s commercial trade?  
*Ezekiel 27*
455. A skilled worker from Tyre helped build what temple?  
*Solomon’s Temple*
456. What was the source of Phoenician purple dye?  
*It was from the murex sea snail*
457. What does “born in the purple” mean?  
*It referred to the purple clothing of royalty especially of those born of the Byzantine emperor*
458. What woman in the New Testament was “a seller of purple”?  
*Lydia*
459. \*What were two names for ancient warships?  
*Galleys and the “long ship”*
460. What book and chapter of the Bible describes Tyre’s ships?  
*Ezekiel 27*
461. \*What were the three main types of Phoenician warships?  
*The unireme, the bireme, and the trireme*
462. \*The three-level warship had how many oarsmen?  
*170 oarsmen*
463. \*What was the metal object on the front of the warships?  
*The ram*
464. \*The Leontifera had how many oarsmen?  
*1,600 rowers*
465. \*It was probably about how long?  
*400-500 feet long*
466. \*Ptolemy IV built a “forty” warship with how many oarsmen?  
*4,000 rowers*
467. \*What was the name for the chief of the oarsmen and what does his name mean?  
*The hortatory meaning one who exhorts or encourages*
468. \*The Phoenicians are credited with discovering navigation by what means?  
*By the star Polaris (the North star)*



## Answer key

469. \*In about what year did the Phoenicians sail around Africa?  
*In about 600 BC*
470. The Phoenicians sacrificed humans to what god?  
*Melqart*
471. In the cemetery of what city was evidence for Phoenician child sacrifice found?  
*Carthage*
472. \*In what valley did Israel practice this abominable custom?  
*The Valley of Hinnom or Gehenna*
473. \*To what god did the Israelites sacrifice children?  
*To Molech*
474. What people destroyed Carthage and in what year?  
*The Romans in 146 BC*

## BAAL

475. How many times is Baal worship mentioned in the Bible?  
*At least 150 times*
476. Where is Baal worship first seen in the Bible, and what is happening in this passage?  
*In Numbers 22 when Balak offered sacrifices to Baal and hired Balaam to curse Israel*
477. In what two cities in Israel were calf idols set up from the inception of the Northern Kingdom of Israel?  
*Bethel and Dan*
478. \*What was Jezebel's father's name?  
*Ethbaal*
479. What are two other names for Baal?  
*Bolos, Belos, Belus, Bal, Bar, Adad, and Hadad*
480. Why is Baal worship mentioned in the plural as "Baalim"?  
*It is a reference to its bewildering variety of aspects*
481. \*What is the essence of Baal worship?  
*The pursuit of good fortune, and success*
482. What does "Baalzebub" mean?  
*The lord of the flies*
483. Who was the female counterpart of Baal that was worshipped by Solomon?  
*Ashtaroth (also spelled Asteroth, Asherah, or Ashtoreth)*
484. What were the other names of this goddess?  
*Astarte, Inanna, Baalat, Baalah, Ishtar, Isis, Anath, and Nana*

## Answer key

485. What were her symbols?  
*The star, the crescent moon, and the lion*
486. Why did Elijah pray for the rain to stop?  
*Because the Northern Kingdom trusted Baal to provide rain; therefore, when Elijah stopped the rain, he was challenging Baal's power*
487. Why did Elijah challenge the Baal prophets to produce fire from heaven?  
*As evidence that Baal really was the storm god, the god of lightening and rain*
488. What image of Dagon appeared in the Assyrian palace at Nineveh?  
*A man-fish*
489. What nation in Canaan worshipped Dagon?  
*The Philistines*
490. What judge of Israel died in a temple of Dagon?  
*Samson*
491. In what ancient city did archaeologists find 20,000 urns containing the remains of child sacrifice?  
*At Carthage*
492. \*In what place in Jerusalem were child sacrifices made?  
*The Valley of Hinnom or Gehenna*
493. What was the object of the music that accompanied Baal worship?  
*A tambourine, a lyre, a pipe, and cymbals*
494. What Bible passage (book and chapter) commands God's people not to have fellowship with devils?  
*1 Corinthians 10*
495. What Bible passage (book and chapter) commands God's people to be separate and touch not the unclean thing?  
*2 Corinthians 6*

## HAZOR AND HER TIMES

496. In what context is Hazor first mentioned in the Bible?  
*The conquering of Hazor by Joshua after Israel had entered the land*
497. In what context is Hazor last mentioned in the Bible?  
*Its destruction by Assyria right before the Northern Kingdom was destroyed*
498. \*In what part of the land of Israel was Hazor located?  
*North of the Sea of Galilee*
499. \*What statement in the Bible describes Hazor's importance when Israel entered Canaan?  
*"...for Hazor beforetime was head of all those kingdoms"*

## Answer key

500. What description does the Bible give of the chariots that belonged to the nations in Canaan that tells us they were powerful?  
*They had chariots of iron*
501. What is an ancient coat of personal armor called?  
*A coat of mail*
502. When did archaeologists begin to excavate Hazor?  
*In the mid-1950s*
503. How many levels of occupation have they found?  
*22 layers of occupation*
504. Why have archaeologists not found evidence of civilization from before the Flood?  
*Because 2 Peter 3:6 states that "Whereby the world that then was, being overflowed with water, perished"*
505. What river flows through Merom?  
*The Jordan River*
506. What ancient kingdom was located to the west of Hazor?  
*The Phoenician Kingdom*
507. What large mountain is located to the northeast of Hazor?  
*Mt. Hermon*
508. Hazor is mentioned in documents found in what ancient city?  
*Mari*
509. What association did Hazor have with King Hammurabi of Babylon?  
*King Hammurabi kept two ambassadors there at Hazor*
510. About how many years was this before Joshua entered Canaan?  
*More than 300 years before*
511. What was Israel's second largest site when Joshua entered the land?  
*Lachish*
512. Hazor was how many times larger than this city?  
*4 times larger*
513. How many arches did the ancient gate at Dan have?  
*3 arches*
514. This gate is dated to what century BC?  
*About the 18<sup>th</sup> century*
515. \*Baal was depicted in what three forms?  
*1) Seated on a throne in his aspect as the supreme god*  
*2) Striding forward as the storm god*

## Answer key

### 3) As a bull

516. \*What evidence was found in the ruins of Hazor to indicate that they worshipped the sun?  
*The Hazor temple featured a large standing stone decorated with a disc, thus signifying worship of the sun*
517. \*What prophecy (book and chapter) says that in the day of the Lord men will cast away their idols?  
*Isaiah 2*
518. How long did God wait from the time of Abraham before destroying the Canaanite nations?  
*400 years*
519. \*How thick is the layer of ash in the ruins of Hazor dating to Joshua's time?  
*3 feet thick*
520. What evidence is there that Israel did not occupy Hazor after its destruction?  
*During the time of Israel's judges, "the LORD sold them [Israel] into the hand of Jabin king of Canaan, that reigned in Hazor"*  
*This was after Hazor was given to the tribe of Naphtali*
521. \*During the time of the Judges, Israel defeated Hazor under the leadership of whom?  
*Under the leadership of Deborah and Barak*
522. What Israelite king made Hazor into a royal city?  
*Solomon*
523. What type of gates did this king build?  
*Six-chambered gates (with three chambers on each side)*
524. What pagan king destroyed Hazor during Israel's kingdom and in what year?  
*Tiglathpileser in 732 BC*

## DAVID AND HIS PALACE

525. What was the first piece of archaeological evidence that was found that mentions David's name?  
*The Moabite Stone (also called the Mesha's Stèle)*
526. When and where was it found?  
*1868 in Jordan*
527. What does this monument describe?  
*The exploits of Mesha, a 9<sup>th</sup> century BC Moabite king*
528. What is another archaeological evidence of David?  
*The Tel Dan Stèle*
529. What pagan king built this monument?  
*The king of Syria (who was probably Hazael)*

## Answer key

530. What was Jerusalem called at the time that David conquered it from the Canaanites?  
*Jebus*
531. What was its castle called at that time?  
*Zion*
532. What archaeologist discovered a tunnel that could have been used by Joab to capture the city?  
*Charles Warren*
533. What archaeologist discovered the probable ruins of David's palace?  
*Eilat Mazar*
534. When was this discovery made?  
*In 2005*
535. This archaeologist is the granddaughter of what famous archaeologist?  
*Benjamin Mazar*
536. What part of Jerusalem did this famous archaeologist excavate?  
*The southern end of the Temple Mount*
537. From the City of David, what direction was Mt. Moriah?  
*North*
538. What foreign king built a palace for David?  
*Hiram, king of Tyre and Phoenicia*
539. The palace was finished within with what type of wood from what location?  
*The cedars of Lebanon*
540. What are four evidences that the aforementioned archaeologist has discovered the site of David's palace?  
*1) The situation is right*  
*2) The building was constructed on bedrock*  
*3) The building was constructed above the ancient Jebusite retaining wall*  
*4) The building is a large, complex structure of engineering excellence*  
*5) The dating matches, as there are pottery shards dating to the time of David, with nothing below them*  
*6) Remnants of the palace were found down the hill*  
*7) Sixteen storage jars were found bearing the royal rosette seal of the king of Judah*  
*8) Bullae (clay document seals) have been found in the area bearing the names of people mentioned in the bible who lived or worked in or near the palace just before it was burned by Nebuchadnezzar*
541. What was Millo?  
*The stepped-stone which was "a solid tower or an earth embankment"*
542. What is a bulla?

## Answer key

### *Clay document seals*

543. The names of what two men mentioned in Jeremiah were found in the palace area?  
*1) Yehuchal, son of Shelemiah son of Shovi (also spelled Jehucal and Jucal in the King James Bible)*  
*2) Gedaliah, son of Pashur*  
*3) Gemariah, son of Shaphan*
544. What prophecy (book and chapter) says that Jesus Christ will sit on the throne of David to order the kingdom of God forever?  
*Isaiah 9*

### **SOLOMON AND THE QUEEN OF SHEBA**

545. What evidence exists that Sheba had a wealthy queen 200 years after Solomon?  
*The annals of the Assyrian king Tiglath-pileser mentions a powerful queen named Samsi who ruled in Arabia*
546. What was the capital of Sheba?  
*Marib*
547. Where was Sheba located?  
*In the Southern Arabian Peninsula*
548. What son of Noah settled in Sheba?  
*Ham*
549. What prophet of Israel described Sheba as a merchant kingdom that traded with Tyre?  
*Ezekiel*
550. \*What are two things that Jesus said about the queen of Sheba?  
*1) Christ tells us that the Queen of Sheba lived a long distance south of Israel*  
*2) Christ tells us that the Queen of Sheba had saving faith*
551. What archaeologist led the first expedition to Marib and when?  
*Wendell Phillips in 1951*
552. The language of Sheba was very similar to what other language?  
*Hebrew*
553. How many letters did this language have?  
*29 letters*
554. Sheba worshipped the moon god under what three forms?  
*The form of a serpent, a bull, and a lightning bolt*
555. How old is Sheba's oldest moon god temple?  
*It dates to the 2<sup>nd</sup> millennium BC*
556. Sheba worshipped the goddess Shayba by what two titles?  
*The Queen of Heaven and Mother of God*

## Answer key

557. Ancient Sheba traded with what great merchant empire to the north?  
*Phoenicia*
558. The ships of this merchant kingdom were described by what prophet of Israel?  
*Ezekiel*
559. This kingdom operated what two types of ships?  
*Merchant ships and warships*
560. Sheba traded with what merchant civilization to the east?  
*The Indus Valley civilization in India*
561. What is the other name of this civilization which is named after its capital city?  
*Harappan*
562. How were goods transported to and from there?  
*By ships*
563. Archaeological evidence for Solomon's reign has been found at what three cities in Israel?  
*Megiddo, Hazor, and Gezer*
564. What type of gates are found in all of these places?  
*Six-chambered gates*
565. What is a casemate wall?  
*A thick outer wall and a series of blind rooms filled with packed earth and rubble and those rooms often sealed by a parallel inner wall*
566. Who accurately said, "If thy hear not Moses and the prophets, neither will they be persuaded, though one rose from the dead"?  
*Abraham*

## **SAMARIA AND JEZREEL**

567. \*Was Samaria a district or a city?  
*Both*
568. How did Israel's Northern Kingdom begin?  
*When Jeroboam led 10 tribes in rebellion against Solomon's son and the house of David*
569. Golden calves were set up in what two cities?  
*Bethel and Dan*
570. The capital of the northern kingdom was in what city at first?  
*Tirzah*
571. What king built the city of Samaria and moved the capital of the northern kingdom there?  
*Omri*
572. What king built a house of ivory in Samaria?

## Answer key

*Ahab*

573. What king had his summer palace in Jezreel?

*Ahab*

574. Jezreel is in the northern foothills of what mountain?

*Mt. Gilboa*

575. Megiddo is on what side of the plain of Jezreel?

*On the west*

576. \*What king of Israel was killed on Mt. Gilboa?

*King Saul*

577. Who was the father of Jezebel and what empire did he rule?

*Ethbaal or Ithobaal, king of Tyre and Sidon (chief cities of the far-flung Phoenician Empire)*

578. According to Josephus, Jezebel's father came to the throne in what manner?

*By murdering his predecessor*

579. He was devoted to what type of worship?

*Goddess worship*

580. What did the people of Tyre do in honor of their god Melqart?

*A human victim was sacrificed by fire*

581. What is the connection between Jezebel's ivory palace and her people?

*One of the Phoenicians' many specialties was ivory carvings which were highly prized by the rich and powerful*

582. What book and chapter of the Bible describes Tyre as "the mart of nations"?

*Isaiah 23*

583. \*What was the color and source of the famous dye made in Tyre?

*Purple from the Murex*

584. \*The children of the Byzantine emperor were said to be "born in the \_\_\_\_\_."

*Purple*

585. \*What woman in the early churches sold this dye?

*Lydia*

586. During the reign of Jezebel in Israel, who ruled Tyre and what relation was he to Jezebel?

*Jezebel's brother Baal-Eser II*

587. How do we know that the temple of Baal in Samaria was very large?

*Because there were 850 prophets of Baal and Astoreth, not counting ordinary worshipers*

588. Whom did Jezebel kill so Ahab could own his vineyard?

*Naboth*



## Answer key

589. What godly king made an alliance with Ahab?  
*Jehoshaphat, the godly king of Judah*
590. What prophet in Samaria preached against this alliance?  
*Micaiah*
591. Who was anointed king by God to destroy the house of Ahab?  
*Jehu*
592. When this newly anointed king attacked Jezreel, from what direction did he come?  
*From the east (from Ramoth-gilead)*
593. What was Jezebel's end?  
*She was thrown out of her palace window and eaten by dogs*
594. What daughter of Ahab married Jehoshaphat's son and carried Baal worship to Judah?  
*Athaliah*
595. How did she come to the throne of Judah?  
*After her son Ahaziah was killed by Jehu, she seized the throne, murdering the remaining royal seed including her own flesh and blood*
596. She was replaced by what king?  
*Joash*
597. What nation did God use to destroy the Northern Kingdom of Israel?  
*Assyria*
598. What king besieged Samaria?  
*Shalmaneser V*
599. \*What king destroyed Samaria and in what year?  
*Sargon II in 721 BC*
600. After the destruction of Samaria, ivory pieces were stored in the palace of what king in what location?  
*The Nimrud palace/fortress of Assyrian king Shalmaneser in a room used to store booty captured in military ventures*
601. What verse says, "Be ye not unequally yoked together with unbelievers"?  
*2 Corinthians 6:14*
602. \*What sign of Satan was engraved on Jezebel's signet ring?  
*The double cobra*
603. The "woman at the window" depicted what goddess?  
*Astarte*
604. What object recovered by archaeology depicts Jehu bowing before a pagan king?

## Answer key

### *The Black Obelisk*

605. This object also mentions the name of what other king of Israel?  
*Omri*
606. How did the region of Samaria become a place of mixed population, part Jewish, part pagan?  
*After Samaria was conquered by the Assyrians and the Jews were deported, people were brought in from other countries to repopulate the land*
607. Where did the Samaritans build their own temple?  
*On Mount Gerizim*
608. The Samaritans added a verse to their edition of the Pentateuch mentioning what?  
*Gerizim as the site of the temple*

## **ASSYRIA**

609. Who was the founder of Nineveh according to the Bible?  
*Asshur*
610. What ancient kingdom got its name from this man?  
*The Assyrian Kingdom*
611. He was depicted as a warrior with a \_\_\_\_\_ in hand.  
*Bow*
612. How does this depiction fit the Bible's description of Nimrod?  
*Nimrod was a mighty hunter*
613. He was worshipped as the \_\_\_\_\_ god and his symbol was what?  
*Sun; a warrior superimposed upon a winded disc*
614. Who was the Assyrian king who conquered Samaria and in what year?  
*Sargon II in 721 BC*
615. What Assyrian king's army was destroyed by the angel of the Lord?  
*Sennacherib*
616. Between 1845-1851, Austen Henry Layard of England uncovered the ruins of eight palaces of which five Assyrian kings??  
*Ashurnasirpal, Shalmaneser III, Sennacherib, Esarhaddon, and Ashurbanipal (Asnappar)*
617. Extant Assyrian annals mention what nine Hebrew kings?  
*Omri, Ahab, Jehu, Menahem, Pekah, Uzziah, Ahaz, Hezekiah, and Manasseh*
618. What were four moral characteristics of Assyria as found in the Bible?  
*Pride, violence, deception, covetousness, idolatry, and witchcraft*
619. The destruction of the city of Nineveh was prophesied by what two Hebrew prophets?  
*Nahum and Zephaniah*

## Answer key

620. How many square miles did the city of Calah cover?  
*16 square miles*
621. What kingdom destroyed this city and in what year?  
*The Babylonians in 612 BC*
622. Shalmaneser's palace at Calah had how many rooms and how large was it?  
*200 rooms covering an area of 12 acres*
623. Sennacherib's palace, called the "Palace without a Rival" was in what city?  
*Nineveh*
624. What is the name of the human-headed bull/lion monsters that guarded Assyrian palace throne rooms?  
*Lamassu*
625. The gardens of the Assyrian palaces were called what?  
*"Paradise"*
626. What were the names of the wives of Sargon, Shalmaneser, and Tiglath-pileser (at least the ones that are known)?  
*Atalia, wife of Sargon*  
*Banitu, wife of Shalmaneser*  
*Yaba, wife of Tiglath-pileser*
627. Assurnasirpal created an image of what goddess out of red gold and settled it on her throne?  
*Ishtar*
628. What Canaanite god did the Assyrians worship?  
*Dagon*
629. What Assyrian king built a grand library?  
*Assurbanipal*
630. Why didn't the surviving books last?  
*They were written on clay tablets which were baked when the library was burned by the Babylonians in the seventh century BC*
631. In the book of Nahum, God called Nineveh "the \_\_\_\_\_ city."  
*Bloody*
632. By what terribly cruel and violent practice did Tiglath-pileser love to kill his prisoners?  
*By impaling them on stakes*
633. What Old Testament prophet describes the Assyrian military beautifully clothed?  
*Ezekiel*

## Answer key

634. A skilled slinger could hurl a projectile at what speed and with how far of an effective range?  
*Over 100 miles per hour in excess of 100 yards*
635. The Black Obelisk was for which Assyrian king?  
*Shalmaneser III*
636. The Stela of this same king, which describes the first six military campaigns, makes mention of what two kings also seen in God's Word?  
*Ahab (king of Israel) and Benhadad (king of Syria)*
637. Tiglath-pileser is also known by what other name?  
*Pul*
638. How many of Israel's kings are mentioned in his records?  
*Four*
639. The Assyrian king Sargon II is mentioned in Isaiah 20 in connection with the capture of what city?  
*Ashdod*
640. What two Old Testament prophets prophesied of the destruction of Assyria?  
*Isaiah and Ezekiel*
641. In what year did Nineveh fall?  
*612 BC*
642. Nahum prophesied that what would be the state of the city's defenders when Nineveh was destroyed?  
*They were drunk*
643. Nineveh's walls were wide enough for how many chariots abreast?  
*Three chariots*

## HEZEKIAH AND HIS TIMES

644. Hezekiah came to power how many years after Nineveh repented at Jonah's preaching?  
*About 80 years later*
645. Samaria was the capital of what kingdom?  
*The Northern Kingdom*
646. What Assyrian king started the siege against Samaria?  
*Shalmaneser V*
647. What history book of the Old Testament describes this siege?  
*2 Kings*
648. What Assyrian king concluded the siege with the destruction of Samaria?  
*Sargon*

## Answer key

649. What Assyrian king attacked the cities of Judah in the 14th year of Hezekiah and laid siege to Lachish?  
*Sennacherib*
650. Lachish was what direction from Jerusalem?  
*Southwest*
651. How did Sennacherib commemorate the destruction of Lachish in pictorial format?  
*In a 90-foot-long series of pictorial bas-reliefs from the ancient palace of Sennacherib which lined the walls of the anteroom to the throne room*
652. When was Lachish excavated by archaeologists?  
*In the 1930s, 1970s, and 1980s*
653. Why did Hezekiah build his water tunnel?  
*He wanted to deny the besieging armies ready access to water and to assure the supply of water to the city (Jerusalem)*
654. It begins and ends where?  
*From the Gihon Spring (which is on the west side of the Kidron) to the pool of Siloam (at the head of the Valley of Hinnom on the west side of the old city of David)*
655. It is how long?  
*1,750 feet long (one third of a mile)*
656. What was discovered in 1880 to help date the building of the tunnel?  
*An inscription that had been chiseled in the tunnel to commemorate its completion*
657. What accounts are written on the Taylor Prism?  
*Sennacherib's besieging of many of Judah's cities and his attempt to destroy Jerusalem and trapping the Jews in Jerusalem and Hezekiah's giving tribute to the king of Assyria*
658. What are three of the ways that the Assyrian record of the siege agrees with the Bible?  
1) *It confirms that Israel was a powerful nation in the time of Sennacherib due to the bragging of Sennacherib*  
2) *It confirms that Sennacherib was the king of Assyria who invaded Judah during the time of Hezekiah*  
3) *It confirms that Sennacherib was a proud boaster*  
4) *It confirms that Sennacherib shut up Jerusalem like caged bird*  
5) *It confirms that Sennacherib conquered strong walled cities in Judah (Lachish being one of them)*  
6) *It confirms that Hezekiah gave tribute to the Assyrian king*  
7) *It confirms that the tribute in gold was 30 talents (2,250 pounds)*  
8) *It confirms that Sennacherib did not conquer Jerusalem because he only mentions besieging the city (and certainly would have said if he had conquered it completely)*
659. Where was Arpad, a city that was conquered by Sennacherib?  
*In northern Syria*
660. How long was this city besieged before being conquered?

## Answer key

*For 3 years*

661. What event at the very end of Sennacherib's life is described both in the Bible and in ancient Assyrian records?  
*Sennacherib was killed by two of his sons as he worshiped his god Nisroch*
662. What was the appearance of the god Nisroch?  
*It was an eagle-headed god*
663. The representatives of what king visited Hezekiah after he was healed of his sickness?  
*Merodach-Baladan in Babylon*
664. Why did this king send representatives to Hezekiah and why did Hezekiah respond so enthusiastically?  
*Merodach-Baladan was seeking an alliance against Assyria and Hezekiah welcomed the overture enthusiastically because of his own fear of Sennacherib*
665. What was the significance of Hezekiah showing all his wealth?  
*He was demonstrating his ability to hold up his part in a military alliance*
666. What Old Testament prophet rebuked Hezekiah for these actions at the end of his life?  
*Isaiah*
667. In what year was the Hezekiah Seal found?  
*In 2010*
668. What two pagan symbols are on this seal?  
*A two-winged sun, and two ankhs*

## **BABYLONIAN EMPIRE NEBUCHADNEZZAR**

669. The Assyrian Empire was destroyed by whom in what year (according to the book)?  
*By Babylonian King Nabopolassar in 612 BC*
670. What king founded the neo-Babylonian Empire?  
*Nabopolassar*
671. Who was this king's son?  
*Nebuchadnezzar*
672. What was the first archaeological evidence for Nebuchadnezzar?  
*Bricks which were discovered in 1880 at ancient Babylon that bear his name*
673. What two Jewish prophets lived in Babylon during the reign of Nebuchadnezzar?  
*Daniel and Ezekiel*
674. Babylon's streets were named after what?  
*The gods of the Babylonian pantheon*
675. According to Herodotus, Babylon's walls were how high and how thick?  
*350 feet high with a thickness of 75 feet*

## Answer key

676. What was the most important gate into Babylon?  
*The Ishtar Gate*
677. It was named after what?  
*The goddess Ishtar*
678. What did the bulls on the gate symbolize?  
*Adad or Baal*
679. What did the dragons on the gate symbolize?  
*Marduk*
680. What does the Bible mean when it says that Daniel sat in the gate?  
*He exercised authority in this pagan nation*
681. \*What did the lions along the Processional Way signify?  
*The goddess Ishtar*
682. What two Greek historians described the Hanging Gardens?  
*Diodorus Siculus, Strabo, and Philo*
683. Babylon was located on what river?  
*The Euphrates River*
684. Goods were shipped to Babylon from what civilization in the east?  
*From the Indus Valley in India*
685. Babylon became a byword for what?  
*Sensual pleasure*
686. What verse explains that Daniel purposed in his heart that he would not defile himself?  
*Daniel 1:8*
687. In what chapter of the book of Daniel do we see the humbling and conversion of proud King Nebuchadnezzar?  
*Daniel 4*
688. For how long did Nebuchadnezzar live like an animal as judgment from the LORD?  
*For 7 years*
689. In which deportation of Jerusalem was Daniel and his friends taken captive?  
*The first deportation*
690. At which time was Ezekiel probably taken captive?  
*In the second military action against Jerusalem*
691. Who was Babylon's king when Babylon fell to the Medo-Persians?  
*Belshazzar*

## Answer key

692. What evidence did skeptics have that caused them to doubt the existence of Belshazzar?  
*The fact that his name was not confirmed through extra-biblical evidence and because ancient secular historians had named Nabonidus as the last king of Babylon*
693. The discovery of what two archaeological artifacts confirmed Belshazzar's existence?  
*The Nabonidus Cylinder and the Babylonian Chronicle*
694. What are three ways that these artifacts confirm the biblical record?  
*1) In calling Belshazzar king  
2) In not mentioning Nabonidus in reference to the fall of Babylon (because he was not present)  
3) In saying that Belshazzar offered Daniel the position as third ruler in the kingdom (Nabonidus being first and Belshazzar the second)*

## MEDO-PERSIA

695. The Medes and Persians conquered what kingdom and in what year?  
*Babylon in 539 BC*
696. The Persian Empire stretched from what point in the east to what point in the west?  
*From India to Ethiopia*
697. What Jewish prophet was in Babylon when the Medes and Persians conquered the city?  
*Daniel*
698. How many of Daniel's prophecies describe the Persian Empire?  
*3 prophecies*
699. What Old Testament prophet mentioned King Cyrus the Great by name well before he was born?  
*Isaiah*
700. Jeremiah prophesied that the Babylonian Captivity would last how many years?  
*70 years*
701. The Cyrus Cylinder mentions what policy that the king had dealing with captives?  
*Restoring captives to their lands and assisting them in rebuilding their temples*
702. This cylinder was inscribed in what language?  
*The Akkadian language*
703. Darius I took the throne of the Persian Empire after what king, and what was this previous king's relation to Cyrus the Great?  
*After Cambyses II who was the older son of Cyrus the Great*
704. Who was Darius I's father?  
*Hystaspis*
705. What very important relief on the cliff near Ecbatana depicts Darius' own account of his rise to power?  
*The Behistun Relief*



## Answer key

706. What three Old Testament prophets mention this Darius?  
*Ezra, Haggai, and Zechariah*
707. King Darius built a canal from the Nile River to the Red Sea which was a distance of how many miles?  
*60 miles*
708. Daniel described what kingdom's laws which could not be revoked?  
*The law of the Medes and Persians*
709. The Persian Royal Road was how long?  
*Almost 1,700 miles*
710. How could a courier make this trip in a week?  
*Post stations with fresh horses were placed about every 15 miles along its length so that the courier could travel at the greatest speed the entire distance*
711. According to the book, what famous road from the east eventually joined the Persian Royal Road?  
*The Silk Road*
712. \*By whom and when was the phrase coined saying, "Neither snow nor rain nor heat nor gloom of night stays these couriers from completion of their rounds" and to whom is it wrongly attributed?  
*Greek historian Herodotus in the 5<sup>th</sup> century BC coined the saying and not the U.S. postal system*
713. What Persian king quickly delivered the commandment written by Mordecai to save the Jews (as seen in the book of Esther)?  
*King Ahasuerus (or Xerxes)*
714. What type of camel has one hump?  
*The dromedary (the Arabian camel)*
715. Xerxes was said to have had how many soldiers?  
*2.5 million*
716. One of the elite units consisting of 10,000 soldiers was called by what name?  
*"The immortals"*
717. Whose much smaller army defeated the Persians?  
*Alexander the Great*
718. What commander of the royal bodyguard killed Xerxes I and his oldest son?  
*Artabanus*
719. This man was then, in turn, killed by whom and how was he related to Xerxes I?  
*Artaxerxes, another son of Xerxes*

## Answer key

720. What false god was proclaimed to be the highest god by the prophet Zoroaster (founder of Zoroastrianism)?  
*Ahura Mazda*
721. Where do we also see this false god praised in relation to the Persian King Darius?  
*In the Behistun Relief at Darius' palace in Ecbatana*
722. What four great Gentile kingdoms did Nebuchadnezzar see in his dream depicted by one great idolatrous image?  
*Babylon, Persia, Greece, and Rome*
723. What Persian king was probably Esther's husband?  
*Darius the Great's son Xerxes*
724. This man was the grandson of what Persian king?  
*Cyrus the Great*
725. What is the biblical name for the Persian royal city Susa?  
*Shushan*
726. \*What three biblical figures lived in this palace?  
*Nehemiah, Esther, and Mordecai*
727. What biblical prophet saw this palace in a vision?  
*Daniel*
728. In what three cities were Persian palaces located?  
*Babylon, Ecbatana, and Persepolis (called "Persia" by Darius and his people)*
729. The Persian palaces were surrounded by beautiful parks called what?  
*"Paradise"*
730. Nehemiah was the cupbearer for which Persian king?  
*Artaxerxes*
731. Why did Nehemiah go to Jerusalem?  
*To rebuild its walls*
732. \*What symbol used in Persia connects this kingdom with ancient Babel?  
*Asshur the sun god with a bow*
733. What were the Persian wine vessels called that were used to serve kings?  
*Rhyton*
734. What godly Old Testament man turned his back on Egypt in order to serve God's people?  
*Moses*

## GREEK EMPIRE

735. What are the four ways that the Greek Empire is described in Daniel's prophecies?

## Answer key

- 1) The Greeks (Alexander's kingdom) are the third kingdom depicted by Nebuchadnezzar's image*
  - 2) Alexander's kingdom is depicted as a leopard with four wings, signifying the speech with which he conquered*
  - 3) Alexander's kingdom is depicted as a goat that destroys the Persian kingdom*
  - 4) Alexander is described as a mighty king that arises after three kings that follow Darius the Mede*
736. The Greek-Persian wars began in what year and lasted how long?  
*They began in 498 BC and lasted for 50 years*
737. Why was the Persian king Darius I so intent on destroying Athens?  
*Because in 499, the Greeks revolted with the help of Athens and captured and burned the Persian city of Sardis; therefore, once the Persians put down the rebellion, King Darius I vowed to burn Athens in retaliation*
738. What was the event that inspired the marathon race?  
*A messenger named Pheidippides ran all the way to Athens from the town of Marathon with news of the victory that the Greeks had over the Persians. This is a distance of about 25 miles*
739. Who led the second Persian invasion of Greece?  
*Darius' son Xerxes*
740. What two great engineering projects did he accomplish at the beginning of the campaign?  
*1) He dug a canal across the Athos Peninsula in Thrace so his ships would not face the danger of rounding the cliffs where they had been destroyed in 492 BC*  
*2) His army crossed the Hellespont on two pontoon bridges that extended nearly a mile*
741. Who was the leader of the Spartans at the Battle of Thermopylae?  
*Leonidas*
742. What famous Persian soldiers were involved in this engagement?  
*The Immortals*
743. After this battle, what city did the Persians capture and burn?  
*Athens*
744. Who was Alexander the Great's father?  
*Philip II of Macedon*
745. \*Macedonia was located in what direction from Greece?  
*North*
746. What city did Alexander's father name after himself that later became famous in church history and what was its original name?  
*Philippi which was beforehand Crenides*
747. What was the name of Alexander's mother?  
*Olympias*

## Answer key

748. She claimed that Alexander was the son of whom?  
*Zeus*
749. Alexander's father inquired of what famous pagan oracle about his planned invasion of Persia?  
*The Oracle of Delphi*
750. After the death of Philip, Alexander the Great established a kingdom that stretched from Greece in the west to where in the east and south?  
*To India in the east and south to Egypt and northern Africa*
751. As a teenager, Alexander was tutored by what famous Greek philosopher?  
*Aristotle*
752. What was the name of Alexander's horse and what did its name mean?  
*Bucephalus meaning "ox-head"*
753. In what year did Alexander come to the throne of Macedonia and how old was he?  
*In 336 BC at 20 years of age*
754. He was crowned by what name?  
*King of Macedonia*
755. On his way to attack Persia, Alexander crossed what straight that connects the Aegean Sea with the Sea of Marmara?  
*The Hellespont*
756. What was the name of Alexander's first battle with the Persians?  
*The Battle of Granicus*
757. What was the name of the second battle?  
*The Battle of Issus*
758. \*Who was the last ruler of the Persian Empire (according to the PowerPoint slides)?  
*Darius III*
759. In what year did Alexander attack Tyre?  
*In 332 BC*
760. What Bible prophecy (book and chapter) described laying the dust of Tyre in the water and Tyre becoming a place to spread fishing nets?  
*Ezekiel 26*
761. This prophet prophesies of these things about how many years prior to its destruction?  
*250 years earlier*
762. How long was the causeway that Alexander constructed to connect the mainland with Tyre's island?  
*1 kilometer long*

## Answer key

763. How tall were the siege towers Alexander built to attack Tyre?  
*20 stories tall*
764. In Jerusalem, according to Josephus, Alexander was shown the prophecies about himself from what Old Testament book?  
*Daniel*
765. In Egypt, Alexander founded what famous city?  
*Alexandria*
766. What is the name of Alexander's third and final battle with the Persians and in what land did it take place?  
*The Battle of Gaugamela in Mesopotamia*
767. What was the estimated weight of gold and silver Alexander took from the Persian palaces?  
*4,680 tons of silver and 468 tons of gold*
768. Where did Alexander fight his final large battle?  
*Near the Hydaspes River in the Punjab of India and Pakistan*
769. What was the name of the opposing ruler?  
*King Porus*
770. Where did Alexander die and at what age?  
*At Nebuchadnezzar's palace in Babylon at 32 years of age*
771. In what year did Alexander die?  
*323 BC*
772. Where is Alexander's burial place today?  
*It was first taken to Memphis, Egypt, then moved to Alexandria, but its location today is unknown*
773. Within 30 years of Alexander's death, his empire was divided into how many parts?  
*Four parts*
774. What Old Testament prophet prophesied this?  
*Daniel*
775. What were the names of each empire and what territories did they control?  
*1) The Seleucid Empire—Anatolia, Syria, Mesopotamia, and Persia  
2) The Ptolemaic Empire—Egypt and part of northeast Africa  
3) The Antigonid Empire—Macedonia and Greece  
4) The Lysimachus Empire—Thrace and Asia Minor*
776. What were the names of the northern and southern parts?  
*Seleucid and Ptolemaic*
777. \*What did Daniel's prophecies call the kings of these two parts?

## Answer key

*The king of the north and king of the south*

778. The age that followed Alexander's death is called what age?

*The Hellenistic Age*

779. \*What are three ways that this age prepared for the coming of Christ?

*1) There was a universal language, koine Greek*

*2) There was a common currency and a good banking system*

*3) Literacy spread to a higher percentage of the population. Libraries increased*

## **EDOM, NABATEANS, AND THE SPICE ROUTE**

780. What is a Bible name for Edom?

*Mt. Seir*

781. What was the Hebrew name of Petra, the capital city of Edom?

*Sela*

782. What is the meaning of these names?

*Rock*

783. Herod the Great's father was of what nationality?

*Edomite*

784. Who conquered Petra from the Edomites?

*The Nabateans*

785. Who conquered Petra from these people?

*The Romans*

786. The Spice Route began where?

*Southern Arabia*

787. What is the distance from this place to Israel?

*About 1,490 miles*

788. How many camel stations were on the Spice Route?

*65 stations*

789. One pound of myrrh was worth how many donkeys?

*500 donkeys*

790. Who was the last Nabatean king who controlled the spice route?

*King Aretas IV*

791. What is the name of the moon goddess worshipped in Arabia?

*Allat*

792. \*Avdat was in what direction from Petra?

*Northwest*

## Answer key

793. \*God destroyed Edom for what two sins?  
*For their pride and their violence against Israel*
794. \*What did God promise to do to Edom?  
*To make Edom desolate*
795. Ancient Teman was famous for what?  
*Wisdom*
796. What man in the Bible was from Teman?  
*Job's friend Eliphaz*
797. The judgment of Edom looks ahead to what event?  
*To the day of the Lord which will come upon all nations*
798. What explorer rediscovered Petra and in what year?  
*By Swiss explorer Johann Burckhardt in 1812*

### **HEROD'S TEMPLE AND THE ROMAN ERA**

799. Jesus and the apostles lived in a \_\_\_\_\_ world.  
*Roman*
800. First century Israel was a \_\_\_\_\_ Israel.  
*Romanized*
801. What Bible passage (book and chapter) says that David received instructions from God for building the temple?  
*1 Chronicles 28*
802. What significant divine event happened both at the dedication of the Tabernacle and the dedication of Solomon's Temple?  
*They were both filled with the glory of the LORD*
803. What is the Times of the Gentiles?  
*The time that Israel has been under the control of Gentile powers*
804. When did it begin?  
*When the armies of Babylon under Nebuchadnezzar destroyed Jerusalem and the First Temple in 586 BC*
805. \*When will it end?  
*When Christ returns*
806. What year was Solomon's Temple destroyed?  
*In 586 BC*
807. What nation destroyed it?  
*Babylon*
808. Who oversaw the building of the second Temple?

## Answer key

*Zerubbabel*

809. The second Temple was built by permission of what great Gentile kingdom?  
*The Medo-Persians*
810. When did the glory of God return after the destruction of Solomon's Temple?  
*It has never returned since then*
811. When did Roman rule of Israel begin?  
*In 63 BC*
812. What verse says God changes the times and the seasons?  
*Daniel 2:21*
813. When was Herod the Great appointed king of Judea?  
*In 37 BC*
814. What Caesar appointed him?  
*Octavian (Augustus Caesar)*
815. What was the nationality of Herod's mother and father?  
*Herod's father was of Idumea (being an Edomite) and his mother was the daughter of Arabian sheik*
816. Where is Masada located?  
*It is a rocky mountain overlooking the Dead Sea about 65 miles south of Jerusalem*
817. What was the total capacity of the water reservoirs at Masada?  
*127,000-cubic feet*
818. What was the name of the palace-like fortress that Herod built at the north end of the Temple Mount?  
*The Antonio Fortress*
819. Just before His crucifixion, to whom did Jesus appear before at this place?  
*Pilate*
820. \*What disciple of Christ was the wife of Herod's steward?  
*Joanna, (the wife of Chuza)*
821. What was unique about the location of Herod's palace at Caesarea Maritima?  
*It jutted out into the sea*
822. What did Herod do with each block in the building of the Temple Mount to make the wall more stable?  
*Each was laid a few millimeters in from the lower one*
823. On the southern end of the Temple Mount, how many pathways led from the streets below to the Temple above?  
*Two*



## Answer key

824. What were the names of these pathways?  
*The Robinson's Arch and the Southern Steps*
825. Robinson's Arch was on what corner of the Temple Mount?  
*The southwest corner*
826. What renowned archaeologist excavated the Southern Steps?  
*Benjamin Mazar*
827. When were these steps discovered?  
*Between 1968-78*
828. Why are these steps called the Teaching Steps?  
*It is believed that Jesus taught and preached here*
829. The Pilgrim Road led from where in the south to where in the north?  
*Through the City of David from the Pool of Siloam to the Huldah Gates*
830. About how many miles south of Jerusalem was the massive palace Herodium?  
*25 miles*
831. How is this place significant in the life of Herod the Great?  
*It became his tomb*
832. Herod's city of Sebaste was built on the ruins of what biblical city?  
*Ancient Samaria*
833. Sebaste is of what language and what does it mean?  
*It is Greek for Augustus*
834. The Romans had how many miles of paved roads?  
*50,000 miles of roads*
835. How were these roads built for drainage?  
*They were cambered, meaning the crown of the road was higher than the sides*
836. The roads were typically about how many feet wide?  
*About 23 feet wide*
837. How many soldiers composed a Roman legion?  
*6,000 men*
838. How far could a legion travel in one day?  
*25 miles a day*
839. How far could the Roman imperial posts travel in a day?  
*50-60 miles in a day*
840. What was the first major Roman road and from where to where did it run?

Answer key

*The Appian Way from Rome to the Bay of Naples*

841. \*What was the main north-south boulevard in Roman cities called?  
*The cardo maximus*
842. During what emperor's reign was a Roman boulevard built in Jerusalem?  
*Hadrian*
843. Who was the chief god of Rome?  
*Jupiter*
844. What was he called by the Greeks?  
*Zeus (or Jove)*
845. What are two ways that this god was depicted?  
*As a large, powerful man with a beard sitting on a throne as the supreme god, and he was depicted throwing lightning bolts as the god of the storm and the controller of weather*
846. What more ancient god was depicted in the same way?  
*Baal*
847. What were two symbols of Rome's chief god?  
*The eagle and the serpent*
848. According to the Greeks, where did this god dwell?  
*On Mt. Olympus*
849. What city had a temple to this god that might have been referred to by Jesus as "Satan's seat"?  
*Pergamos*
850. What was the name of emperor worship in Rome?  
*The Imperial Cult*
851. What is the Roman name for the Greek goddess Artemis?  
*Diana*
852. What city in Paul's day had a world-famous temple to this goddess?  
*Ephesus*
853. What was the Roman goddess of good luck?  
*Tyche*
854. What was the basis for the Roman Catholic Madonna?  
*The Mother-Goddess worship*
855. How was water brought to Roman cities?  
*By aqueducts*
856. Most of the pipes that distributed water in the cities were made of what two materials?

## Answer key

*Terracotta (which is fired clay ceramic burnished to make it waterproof) and lead*

857. What were the names of the hot, warm, and cold-water rooms in Roman bathhouses?  
*The hot was caldarium, warm was tepidarium, and cold water was frigidarium*

858. What was the name of the heating system in the bathhouses?  
*Hypocaust*

859. What was the purpose of a Roman gymnasium?  
*They were used for athletic training, education, business, and socializing*

860. What was the name of the part of the Roman theaters that acted as a sounding board?  
*A stage in the front*

861. What was the name of the area in front of the seats?  
*The orchestra*

862. When the gladiators fought to the death, they first addressed whom and said what?  
*They addressed the emperor saying, "Hail Caesar, we who are about to die salute you"*

863. What were three names for the Roman race track?  
*The hippodrome, the circus, and the stadion*

864. Herod killed how many of his sons and what were their names?  
*Three of them—Aristobulus, Alexander, and Antipater*

865. What did Herod try to do in an attempt to have the people mourn his death?  
*He ordered that "the most illustrious men of the whole Jewish nation" be incarcerated and that they be murdered upon his death*

866. \*Where did Herod die?  
*At his palace in Jericho*

867. Where was Herod buried? This was in what direction from Jerusalem?  
*At Herodium which is south of Jerusalem*

868. In what verse did Jesus say, "For what shall it profit a man, if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?"  
*Mark 8:36*

## **CHRIST'S MINISTRY ON THE SEA OF GALILEE**

869. What are three other names for the Sea of Galilee?  
*The Sea of Chinnereth, Lake Gennesaret, and Lake Tiberias*

870. Why is it called the Sea of Galilee?  
*Because it is located in the district of Galilee*

871. The lake is how many miles in circumference?  
*About 33 miles in circumference*

## Answer key

872. The lake is about how many miles long and wide?  
*13 miles long and 8 miles wide*
873. The lake is how deep at the deepest point?  
*141 feet deep*
874. When did Jesus move to the area of the Sea of Galilee?  
*When He began His public ministry*
875. \*In what town did He live?  
*Capernaum*
876. The Sermon on the Mount probably occurred near what town?  
*Tabgha (north of Tiberias and west of Capernaum)*
877. The Parable of the Sower was probably preached in a cove near what town?  
*A cove near Tabgha*
878. On what part of the Sea of Galilee was Bethsaida located?  
*On the northeastern part of the lake*
879. \*On what part of the Sea was Capernaum located?  
*On the northwestern part of the lake*
880. Are the ruins of the ancient synagogue visible today in Capernaum the ruins of the one that Jesus preached in?  
*These ruins are on top of the one that Jesus preached in*
881. Gadara and Gergesa were two cities in what district?  
*Decapolis*
882. \*On what side of the Sea of Galilee did the pigs run into the sea and drown?  
*On the east side*
883. When was Tiberius built and by whom?  
*Between AD 17-20 by Herod Antipas, son of Herod the Great*
884. \*On which side of the Sea of Galilee was Tiberius located?  
*On the west side of the lake*
885. What was a Roman cardo maximus?  
*A colonnaded north-south main street*
886. For what purpose did the Romans use the Tiberius theater after the first Jewish war?  
*To put to death 1,200 Jews*
887. What is the Mishnah?  
*Pharisaical oral tradition*
888. What is the Gemara?

## Answer key

### *Rabbinic commentaries on the Mishnah*

889. The Mishnah and the Gemara were compiled into what?  
*The Talmud*
890. Who preserved the Old Testament and added vocalization to the Hebrew Scriptures?  
*The Masoretes*
891. How do the Dead Sea Scrolls prove that God preserved the Hebrew Old Testament?  
*The Scriptures found were seen to be nearly identical to the Masorete text, even though they are more than 1,000 years older*
892. What Bible figure was from Magdala?  
*Mary Magdalene*
893. What ancient building was recently discovered at Magdala that we know Jesus visited?  
*The foundation of a large first century synagogue*
894. In what decade did the water level of the Sea of Galilee drop so that the ruins of ancient harbors could be examined?  
*In the late 1980s*
895. Who did the research into the ancient harbors?  
*Mendel Nun*
896. What year was a first century fishing boat found?  
*1986*
897. How long is this boat?  
*27 feet long*
898. What were the three important commercial fish in the Sea of Galilee in ancient times?  
*Barbel, Tilapia, and Sardine*
899. What is the name of “St. Peter’s fish”?  
*The Tilapia*
900. Why is this fish called a *musht*?  
*It means comb in Arabic because of the fish’s long dorsal fin*
901. What is the Hebrew name for this fish and what does that name mean?  
*Amnun; “am” means nurse and “nun” means fish*

### **FROM JERUSALEM TO JERICHO**

902. \*Jericho is what direction from Jerusalem?  
*East*
903. Why is Jericho said to be “down”?  
*Because it is much lower in altitude*

## Answer key

904. How far is it from Jerusalem to Jericho?  
*15 miles*
905. The road from Jerusalem to Jericho first crosses what mountain?  
*The Mount of Olives*
906. \*The road to Jericho then passes through what two towns near Jerusalem?  
*Bethphage and Bethany*
907. As Jesus left Jericho on His way to Jerusalem and the crucifixion, what did He do?  
*He healed blind Bartimaeus on the way out of Jericho and when He came to Bethany and Bethphage, He sent two disciples to fetch the donkey that He rode into Jerusalem when the crowd shouted Hosanna*
908. What is the name of the canyon that is west of Jericho?  
*Wadi Kelt (Nahal Prat in Hebrew)*
909. What brook runs through the canyon on the way from Jerusalem to Jericho?  
*The brook Cherith*
910. What famous Greek monastery is in this canyon?  
*St. George's Monastery*
911. What god did the ancient people of Jericho worship before Israel came into the land?  
*The pagan moon god*
912. What pagan woman of Jericho was saved by her faith in God?  
*Rahab*
913. The mountain north of Jericho is called what?  
*Temptation Mountain*
914. What tax collector was saved when Jesus came through Jericho?  
*Zacchaeus*
915. What kind of tree did this man climb in an attempt to see Jesus?  
*A sycamore tree*
916. What ruler built a palace in Jericho and died there?  
*Herod the Great*
917. After his death, this ruler was taken where for burial?  
*The Herodium*

## CHRIST'S PASSION WEEK

918. \*Bethphage was what direction from Jerusalem?  
*East*
919. \*From Jerusalem, Bethphage is just on the other side of what mountain?  
*The Mount of Olives*

## Answer key

920. Traveling from Bethphage to Jerusalem, what valley must you cross?  
*The Kidron Valley*
921. Christ's entrance into Jerusalem on a donkey was a fulfillment of what prophecy (book and chapter)?  
*Zechariah 9:9*
922. Most of the people who shouted that day thought Jesus was a what?  
*A prophet and perhaps a king to liberate them from Rome*
923. Why could one expect a fig tree to have ripe figs when it has just blossomed?  
*The fig tree often keeps some fruit year around*
924. In what way was Christ's cursing of the fig tree a parable about Israel?  
*Like the fig tree, Israel was barren. It had outward religion but was devoid of true righteousness. It had been planted by God, but it did not bring forth good fruit for His glory*
925. What did Christ do after He rode the donkey into Jerusalem?  
*Christ went to the Temple and cast out the sellers of animals and moneychangers*
926. Whose image was on Caesar's coin in Jesus' day?  
*Augustus Tiberius*
927. Why could the Jewish leaders not answer Jesus' question about how Christ could be the son of David when David called Christ Lord?  
*Because they did not know how Christ could be both God and man*
928. In what Gospel and chapter did Jesus preach a scathing sermon against the scribes and Pharisees?  
*Matthew 23*
929. What does Gethsemane mean?  
*Oil press*
930. \*Walking from the Temple area to this garden, Jesus had to cross what valley?  
*The Kidron Valley*
931. The garden was located on what mountain?  
*The Mount of Olives*
932. After His arrest, Christ was first taken to whose house?  
*Annas' house*
933. Then, He was taken to the high priest's house. What was his name?  
*Caiaphas*
934. In 1990, what item belonging to this high priest was found?  
*The ossuary of Caiaphas*

## Answer key

935. Jesus was brought before Pilate at what fortress?  
*Probably the Antonia Fortress*
936. Jesus was brought before which Herod?  
*Herod Antipas*
937. What relation was this Herod to the Herod who tried to kill the infant Jesus?  
*Herod Antipas was the son of Herod the Great*
938. What church is built over the place of Jesus' crucifixion and burial?  
*The Church of the Holy Sepulchre*
939. How does Peter's preaching on the day of Pentecost prove that Christ rose from the dead?  
*Everyone hearing that sermon knew about the events of Christ's resurrection and knew where Jesus' tomb was located nearby*
940. Why is it not logical to think that the Roman government stole Jesus' body?  
*They are the ones who had sealed the tomb to put the disturbance surrounding Jesus to rest*
941. In what year did the Emperor Hadrian build a temple of Artemis (Diana) over Jesus' tomb?  
*AD 135*
942. In what year did the Emperor Constantine build a church in this same place?  
*AD 335*

## ROME'S DESTRUCTION OF ISRAEL

943. Which one of Herod the Great's offsprings beheaded John the Baptist?  
*Herod Antipas*
944. In three places in the New Testament, he is also called "Herod the \_\_\_\_\_."  
*Tetrarch*
945. Which one of Herod the Great's offsprings mocked Jesus at His trial?  
*Herod Antipas*
946. Which one of Herod the Great's offsprings killed James?  
*Herod Agrippa I*
947. King Agrippa, who judged Paul at Caesarea Maritima, was what relation to Herod the Great?  
*His great grandson*
948. Why is Jesus' empty tomb evidence of His resurrection?  
*Because no one in that day had a motive to steal Jesus' body and lie about the resurrection*
949. Jesus prophesied that the stones of what buildings would be thrown down?  
*The Temple and other buildings on the Temple Mount*
950. Why did this judgment come upon Israel?



## Answer key

*Because Israel did not know the time of her visitation (Israel did not recognize her own Messiah when He came and fulfilled every sign of Bible prophecy)*

951. \*In what city did the first Jewish-Roman war begin?  
*Caesarea Maritima*
952. Who was the Roman general that besieged Jerusalem?  
*Titus*
953. This general was the son of what Roman Caesar?  
*Vespasian*
954. The Year of the Four Caesars occurred after the death of what emperor?  
*Nero*
955. What Roman legion camped on the Mt. of Olives during the siege of Jerusalem?  
*The Roman 10<sup>th</sup> Legion*
956. What was the name of the military engine used to knock down walls?  
*Battering rams*
957. What Jew was an eyewitness of the siege of Jerusalem and wrote about it in his history?  
*Josephus*
958. How long did the siege of Jerusalem last?  
*5 months*
959. What evidence of the siege was found near the Western Wall in 2015?  
*Outside the wall, the ground is still littered with ballista stones (thrown by assault engines) and sling stones (thrown by Roman soldiers)*
960. What is the date (month, day, and year) that the Temple was destroyed by the Roman armies?  
*August 30, AD 70*
961. This is, to the day, how many years after the destruction of Solomon's Temple by the Babylonians?  
*656 years later*
962. Jewish slaves were used to build what famous structure in Rome?  
*The Coliseum*
963. When did Israel regain control of the Temple Mount and begin excavation of the Western Wall area?  
*After the Six Day War in 1967*
964. What was "the place of trumpeting"?  
*It was a corner on the Temple Mount where the trumpet was blown to mark the beginning and end of the Sabbath*

## Answer key

965. Where did the Jewish revolt hold out after the fall of Jerusalem?  
*At the fortress in Masada*
966. What was a Roman Triumph?  
*A city holiday in which the entire population turned out to view the spectacle*
967. What physical memorial did the Romans create in Rome to celebrate the destruction of Israel?  
*The Titus' Arch*
968. What was the inscription of the coins minted to celebrate Rome's victory over Israel?  
*"Judea Capta"*
969. What were the years of the Bar Kokhba Revolt?  
*AD 132-135*
970. What is the meaning of "Bar Kokhba"?  
*Son of the star*
971. When the Romans defeated this Jewish revolt, they built what kind of temple on the Temple Mount?  
*A temple to Jupiter*
972. They changed the name of Israel to what?  
*Syria Palestina*
973. Who will occupy the Third Temple?  
*The antichrist*
974. When will the glory return to Israel?  
*When Jesus the Messiah returns*
975. What Temple will Jesus occupy?  
*The Millennial Temple*

## CORINTH OF PAUL'S DAY

976. Corinth was the capital of what Roman province?  
*Achaia*
977. \*On which of Paul's missionary journeys was a church established there?  
*Paul's second missionary journey*
978. What Roman province is north of Achaia?  
*Macedonia*
979. \*Corinth was on the isthmus connecting what two bodies of land?  
*Greece and the Peloponnesus Peninsula*
980. \*What direction was Sparta from Corinth?  
*South*

## Answer key

981. \*To the east of Corinth was what sea?  
*The Aegean Sea*
982. What was the name of the harbor city that was east of Corinth?  
*Cenchrea*
983. The portage road from Cenchrea to Lechaenum was called what?  
*Diolkos*
984. The Corinthian capital featured \_\_\_\_\_ leaves and \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.  
*Acanthus; flowers; scrolls*
985. What were two earlier styles of capitals?  
*The Doric and Ionic styles*
986. What are flutes and fillets in a column?  
*The flutes are grooves cut into the column and  
The fillets are the edges between the flutes*
987. \*Corinth is credited as developing what type of warship?  
*The trireme galley warship*
988. The Isthmian games at Corinth were dedicated to what god?  
*Poseidon (brother of Zeus and god of the sea and of horses)*
989. What famous philosopher spent the last years of his life at Corinth?  
*Diogenes*
990. \*What method of Bible interpretation was derived from Greek philosophy?  
*The allegorical method*
991. Corinth's acropolis was located on what mountain?  
*The Acrocorinthus*
992. The infamous temple at Corinth was the temple of what goddess?  
*Venus*

## EPHESUS OF PAUL'S DAY

993. \*The church at Ephesus was established on which of Paul's missionary journeys?  
*Paul's third missionary journey*
994. Ephesus was the chief city of Lydia in what Roman province?  
*Asia*
995. \*What was the name of Ephesus' library?  
*The Celsus Library*
996. \*It had how many scrolls?  
*12,000 scrolls*

## Answer key

997. \*What is the name of the Greek goddess of wisdom?  
*Sophia*
998. \*What is the name of the Greek goddess of knowledge?  
*Episteme*
999. \*What verse says that in Jesus Christ are hid all treasures of wisdom and knowledge?  
*Colossians 2:3*
1000. Ephesus' theater could seat how many?  
*24,000 people*
1001. \*What road led from the theater to the harbor?  
*The Arcadian Road*
1002. What is the name of the idol maker who stirred up a riot against Paul?  
*Demetrius*
1003. \*What was the name of Ephesus' Cardo Maximus?  
*The Marble Way*
1004. \*Water was brought to the cities by what means?  
*By aqueducts*
1005. The distribution building was called what in Latin and English?  
*"Castellum Aquae" which is water castle*
1006. \*What was the Roman name of the chief goddess of Ephesus?  
*Diana*
1007. What was the Greek name for this goddess?  
*Artemis*
1008. What were the Ephesian letters?  
*They contained magic formulas written on paper or parchment and were sought after for use as amulets to ward off evil spirits and to bring good luck*
1009. What chapter of Acts says people burned their magic books at Ephesus?  
*Acts 19*

## PERGAMOS OF PAUL'S DAY

1010. \*Pergamos was located in what Roman province?  
*Asia*
1011. What is an acropolis?  
*A high fortified city*
1012. The Pergamos theater could seat how many?  
*10,000 people*

## Answer key

1013.The Pergamos library had how many volumes?

*200,000 volumes*

1014.What is the name of writing material made of prepared animal skins?

*Parchment*

1015.What was the largest and most renowned of Pergamos' temples?

*Zeus*

1016.What was the name of the god that was worshipped for healing?

*Asklepios*

1017.What creatures occupied the healing centers of this god?

*Serpents*

1018.What was the symbol of this god that became a symbol for modern medicine?

*A rod encircled by a serpent*

### **SARDIS OF PAUL'S DAY**

1019.Sardis was located on the northern slope of what mountain?

*Mt. Tmolus*

1020.What river flows nearby?

*The river Pactolus*

1021.Sardis was the capital of what ancient kingdom?

*Lydia*

1022.What is the name of this kingdom's last and most famous king?

*Croesus*

1023.What is electrum?

*A natural alloy of silver and gold and a refinery separated and purified the precious metals*

1024.Sardis is famous for having what part in the development of coins?

*It was there that the first gold and silver coins were minted*

1025.\*What nation conquered the Lydians and in what year?

*The Persians in 546 BC*

1026.\*Sardis was the western terminus of what famous road?

*The Persian Royal Road*

1027.\*Sardis was conquered by the Romans in what year?

*133 BC*

1028.\*It became a part of what Roman province?

*Asia*

## Answer key

1029. The bath-gymnasium complex covered how many square feet?

*75,000 square feet*

1030. The front facade had how many columns?

*100 columns*

1031. Sardis was the first city to use what type of heating for houses?

*Thermal water to heat houses*

1032. What was the greatest of Sardis's temples?

*The temple of Artemis*

1033. \*How did the Lord Jesus describe the church at Sardis in Revelation 3?

*It had a name that it lived but was dead and only a few of the members had not "defiled their garments"*

## CAESAREA MARITIMA

1034. Where was Caesarea Maritima located?

*On the coast of Samaria*

1035. Caesarea Philippi was located near what mountain?

*Mount Hermon*

1036. Who were two men mentioned in the book of Acts who lived in Caesarea Maritima?

*Cornelius, a centurion who was saved and baptized after hearing Peter's preaching and Philip the evangelist with his family (including four daughters who were prophetesses)*

1037. Who was eaten of worms in Caesarea Maritima's theater and what relation was he to Herod the Great?

*Herod Agrippa I who was the grandson of Herod the Great*

1038. Who was imprisoned in Caesarea Maritima for two years?

*The apostle Paul*

1039. What infamous Roman governor lived in Caesarea Maritima during the time of Jesus?

*Pontius Pilate*

1040. What temple did this governor build at Caesarea?

*The Tiberium*

1041. What war began at Caesarea?

*The first Jewish-Roman war*

1042. The Roman city of Caesarea Maritima was built by whom?

*Herod the Great*

1043. Caesarea was named after whom?

*Caesar Augustus*

## Answer key

1044. When Caesarea was the Judean governor's headquarters, it was originally called what and what did this name mean?  
*Judea Caput meaning Judea's head*
1045. The harbor at Caesarea Maritima has been called "the greatest \_\_\_\_\_ wonder of its time."  
*Engineering*
1046. What Roman invention made the building of this harbor possible?  
*Hydraulic cement that hardened underwater*
1047. What were the ingredients of this material?  
*Lime and rubble mixed with volcanic ash called pozzolana from around Mt. Vesuvius*
1048. What man embarked on a famous journey from Caesarea?  
*The apostle Paul*
1049. Water was brought to Caesarea from how far away?  
*4.3 miles away*
1050. The water originated at what spring?  
*From the Shuni spring*
1051. \*The symbol of the 10th Legion was what?  
*A wild pig*
1052. What was the seating capacity of Caesarea's theater?  
*4,000 seats*
1053. What was the seating capacity of Caesarea's hippodrome?  
*10,000 seats*
1054. What famous heretic lived at Caesarea the last years of his life?  
*Origen*
1055. What famous church historian was the "bishop" of Caesarea?  
*Eusebius*
1056. The Catholic Crusaders captured Caesarea from the Muslims in what year?  
*AD 1101*
1057. Who captured the city from the Crusaders and destroyed it?  
*The Mamluks under Sultan Baibars*
1058. What year did this happen?  
*AD 1265*
1059. Who later came and rebuilt the city?  
*The Ottomans*