

## The Prophets (*Nevi'im*) II: Part Two

(The Assyrian Crisis, Pages 218—230)

[Take this quiz online](#) and get feedback on your answers.

Answer all questions as you think Stephen Harris (the author of the book) would answer. These questions are intended to help you see how well you have understood the readings. You are *not* required to agree with Harris, but you do need to know what he has said. If no optional answers are provided, treat the statement as a true/false question.

1. Which of the following is *not* true of the prophet Amos?
  - a. He was the earliest biblical prophet to have his words recorded in book form.
  - b. He was a contemporary of Hosea.
  - c. He claimed not to be a professional prophet.
  - d. He lived to see the destruction of the northern kingdom by the Assyrians.
2. Amos attacks Israel's wealthy ruling class because
  - a. the wealthy fail to offer appropriate sacrifices to Yahweh
  - b. despite having great wealth, the powerful exploit the poor
  - c. the rulers fail to defend Israel against its powerful neighbors
3. According to Amos,
  - a. ethical conduct is more important than correct rituals
  - b. no matter how righteous one's conduct may be, it doesn't matter unless she does the right rituals
  - c. what one does is of little importance compared to what one believes
4. The Day of Yahweh (Day of the LORD), according to Amos, will be
  - a. a time of rejoicing when Yahweh will vanquish all of Israel's enemies
  - b. a day of judgment, a time of darkness and grief for sinful Israel
  - c. a time when Yahweh will erase the distinctions between the nations
5. Which of the following is *not* true about Hosea?
  - a. He is the only native prophet of Israel (the northern nation) whose oracles have been preserved in book form.
  - b. He used the metaphor of an unhappy marriage to illustrate Yahweh's relationship with Israel.
  - c. He complained that the sacrifices Israel offered to Yahweh were not as pure as those demanded by the Mosaic covenant.
6. The first three chapters of Hosea use the image of Hosea's domestic life to address the problem of
  - a. Israel's exploitation of the poor
  - b. royal abuse of power
  - c. Israelites worshipping Baal

7. The book of Hosea contains one of the Bible's most moving expressions of divine love. In this passage Hosea sees God's *hesed* as stronger than divine anger over Israel's infidelity. Where is this passage found?
  - a. Hosea 1—3
  - b. Hosea 6:1—6
  - c. Hosea 11
8. The central section of Hosea (chapters 4—14) treats a wide variety of themes. Which of the following is *not* one of them?
  - a. Idolatry
  - b. Exploitation of the poor
  - c. Empty rituals and sacrifices without love and justice
  - d. The coming scattering of the people to Egypt and Assyria
  - e. God's pleasure in response to Israel's faithfulness
9. What major threat serves as the focus of much of **the first thirty-nine chapters of the book of Isaiah**?
  - a. The Assyrian Empire threatens to engulf Judah.
  - b. The Babylonians threaten to devastate Jerusalem.
  - c. The armies of Alexander the Great have laid siege to Jerusalem.
10. Which of the following best describes the contents of **Isaiah 40—55**?
  - a. Isaiah of Jerusalem counsels the Davidic kings to rely exclusively on Yahweh for deliverance from Assyrian pressure.
  - b. The prophet speaks to Judean captives in Babylon.
  - c. The prophet delivers oracles to an impoverished colony of people resettled in Judah under Persian rule.
11. Which set of dates best reflects the time of **Isaiah of Jerusalem**'s prophetic activity?
  - a. 922—887 BCE
  - b. 742—701 BCE
  - c. 587—538 BCE
  - d. 348—307 BCE
12. Which of the following is *not* one of the kings to whom Isaiah of Jerusalem served as a prophet and counselor?
  - a. Uzziah
  - b. Jotham
  - c. Ahaz
  - d. Hezekiah
13. Which of the following is *not* one of the crises addressed by Isaiah of Jerusalem?
  - a. The Syro-Ephraimite War (735-734 BCE)
  - b. Hezekiah's temptation to ally Judah with Egypt (c. 711 BCE)
  - c. The Assyrian invasion of Judah (701 BCE)
  - d. The first Babylonian invasion of Judah (c. 597 BCE)
14. What does Isaiah of Jerusalem present as the most important assurance of Judah's hope for the future?
  - a. The Mosaic Torah
  - b. Yahweh's promise to the Davidic dynasty
  - c. Judah's ability to make the right alliances with its neighbors

15. Who besieged Jerusalem in the Syro-Ephraimite War of the 730s BCE?
- The armies of Damascus and Samaria
  - The armies of Tyre and Sidon
  - The armies of Edom and Ammon
16. What was the outcome of Sennacherib's siege of Jerusalem in 701 BCE?
- Jerusalem fell and many of its inhabitants were deported to Assyria.
  - Jerusalem survived the siege, but only after paying large sums of money to Assyria.
  - Jerusalem was completely destroyed, with the Assyrian forces massacring the population.
17. Which best describes the outlook of the prophet Micah?
- He supports the Davidic dynasty and places great hope in Yahweh's promise to David.
  - He strongly supports the temple cult in Jerusalem and denounces local shrines.
  - He espouses the cause of the village peasant and is sharply critical of the Davidic dynasty and the Temple cult.