Getting Started with Deuteronomy

1. Deuteronomy in the Greek of Deut. 17:18 means _______
   A. Book of the Law
   B. Second law
   C. Copy of the Law
   D. Summary of the Law
   B:B:Dt:1

2. How does the book of Deuteronomy end?
   A. With the death of Moses
   B. With Israel entering the Promised Land
   C. With Moses blessing the people
   D. With the people rebelling against Moses
   A:B:Dt:1

3. Where does Moses die?
   A. On Mount Hor
   B. On Mount Nebo
   C. On Mount Arbel
   D. On Mount Gilboa
   B:B:Dt:1

4. Where is Israel situated in Deuteronomy?
   A. Hill of Gilead
   B. Surrounding Gilgal
   C. Plains of Moab
5. Deuteronomy can be understood as __________
   A. Moses last speeches to Israel
   B. Moses’ prophetic vision for Israel
   C. A comprehensive summary of the four preceding books
   D. The last will and testament of Moses

6. What do Moses’ initial hortatory speech focus on in Deuteronomy?
   A. Israel’s calling and election from God
   B. Israel’s past rebellion
   C. The tabernacle and God’s holiness
   D. The rules for staying in the land

7. What does Moses do in his second lengthy speech (Dt. 4-26)?
   A. Cites the general laws encouraging loyalty
   B. Cites the changing role of the priesthood should do as they enter into Canaan
   C. Divides the tribes up telling where each will settle
   D. Anoints and instructs the first judges of Israel

8. What were to be recited on Mounts Gerizim and Ebal?
   A. The Ten Commandments
   B. The Book of the Law
9. Who was selected to be the new leader after Moses?
   A. Gideon
   B. Joshua
   C. Caleb
   D. Aaron

10. How was Moses seen as being a unique prophet?
    A. He knew God face to face
    B. He gave Israel the Ten Commandments
    C. He was a prophet before there were kings in Israel
    D. He was the only prophet to lead Israel

11. What is a suzerain?
    A. A prophet
    B. A priest
    C. A king
    D. A judge

12. With whom does a suzerain make a treaty with?
    A. His people
    B. A vassal
13. Which treaties come from the time of Moses?
   A. Babylonian treaties
   B. Assyrian treaties
   C. Egyptian treaties
   D. Hittite treaties

14. Which treaties come from around the time of Josiah/Hezekiah?
   A. Babylonian treaties
   B. Assyrian treaties
   C. Egyptian treaties
   D. Hittite treaties

15. In the treaty form how does the Preamble function?
   A. Rehearses the suzerain’s past kindnesses
   B. Gives the general laws and motivations for loyalty
   C. Names the participants
   D. Makes arrangement for the preservation of the document

16. In the treaty form how does the Historical Prologue function?
   A. Rehearses the suzerain’s past kindnesses
   B. Gives the general laws and motivations for loyalty
C. Names the participants and give the treaty setting
D. Makes arrangement for the preservation of the document

A:B: Dt:1

17. In the treaties what would trigger blessings and cursings?
   A. Justice and injustice
   B. Obedience and disobedience
   C. Cleanliness or uncleanness
   D. Paying taxes or not

B:B: Dt:1

18. As a legal code Deuteronomy can be compared with what ancient Near Eastern document?
   A. The Temple Prayer of Gudea
   B. The Enuma Elish
   C. The Gilgamesh Law Code
   D. The Code of Hammurabi

D:B: Dt:1

19. What two places are the Ten Commandments listed in the Bible?
   A. Deuteronomy and Genesis
   B. Deuteronomy and Exodus
   C. Deuteronomy and Leviticus
   D. Deuteronomy and Numbers

B:B: Dt:1

20. Who were the only two from the former generation who were able to enter the Promised Land?
   A. Aaron and Phineas
B. Gideon and Jephthah
C. Joshua and Caleb
D. Miriam and Zipporah

21. Who does Edom derive from?
   A. Laban
   B. Ishmael
   C. Lot
   D. Esau

22. Who do Moab and Ammon derive from?
   A. Laban
   B. Ishmael
   C. Lot
   D. Esau

23. What two Amorite kings were defeated in Transjordan before they entered the Promised Land?
   A. Sihon and Og
   B. Balak and Eglon
   C. Achish and Jabin
   D. Agag and Abimelech

24. What does Deuteronomy sternly warn against?
25. The “Decalogue” is another name for
   A. Deuteronomy
   B. The Book of the Law
   C. The Five books of Moses
   D. The Ten Commandments

26. What is the passage “Hear O Israel, Yahweh is our God, Yahweh is one” called?
   A. The Mekilta
   B. The Talmud
   C. The Shema
   D. The Shibboleth

27. Apodictic type laws are those of the form _______
   A. If a person ____ then ____
   B. When you do ____ does not the Lord ____
   C. Thou shalt not do ______
   D. Make _____ so that _____

28. Case laws are those of the form _______
A. If a person ____ then ____

B. When you do ____ does not the Lord ____

C. Thou shalt not do ______

D. Make _____ so that _____

A:B:Dt:1

29. All of the following institutions of Israel are set up in Deuteronomy EXCEPT

A. Kingship

B. Prophets

C. Judges

D. Elders

D:B:Dt:1

30. How was the law to be preserved once they entered Canaan?

A. It was to be copied on plastered rocks on Mount Ebal

B. It was to be copied on papyrus and put in the Ark of the Covenant

C. It was to be put on a wall in Jerusalem

D. It was to be written on the side of the temple

A:B:Dt:1

31. In the old liberal approach Deuteronomy 12 leaving the centralized place of worship unnamed led to all of the following being centralized places of worship EXCEPT

A. Shechem

B. Gibeon

C. Bethel

D. Shiloh

C:B:Dt:1
32. What did critics suggest really happened in Josiah’s finding of the Book of the Law in the temple?
   A. Josiah found the book and then based his reforms on it
   B. Josiah found a book written by the priests and kept in the temple
   C. Josiah actually found the book of Exodus and not Deuteronomy
   D. Josiah wrote it trying to continue the reforms of Hezekiah

33. Deuteronomic History (DH) has to do with _____
   A. Josiah writing the book of Deuteronomy
   B. Editor(s) writing the books of Joshua – 2 Kings from a Deuteronomy perspective
   C. The historical material derived from Deuteronomy found in the Psalms
   D. The use of Deuteronomy by the prophets to support their message

34. How can the Deuteronomistic History can be critiqued?
   A. Common themes do not demand common authorship
   B. Deuteronomy claims to have been written by Moses
   C. There is much poetry that is not historical found there
   D. There is no mention of sources being used by the biblical writers

35. In the book of Deuteronomy what is a major problem in respect to Israel’s relationship with God?
   A. Forgetting
   B. Turning away
   C. Rejecting
36. In Deuteronomy what are to be done with God’s mighty acts of redemption?
   A. They are to be celebrated in their feasts
   B. They are to be symbolized in piles of stones in the Promised Land
   C. They are to be rehearsed and taught to their children
   D. They are to provide the basis for the whole sacrificial system

37. What ties Deuteronomy, Proverbs and the Wisdom of Amenomope together?
   A. Holiness unto the Lord
   B. The use of the term “wisdom”
   C. The phrase “abomination to the Lord”
   D. The Ten Commandments

38. All of the following were major crops in the Promised Land EXCEPT
   A. Olives
   B. Figs
   C. Grapes
   D. Oranges
   E. Barley

39. How was the land viewed in Deuteronomy?
   A. As a gift from God
   B. As a reward for their fighting for God
C. As part of their family rights
D. As their temporary abode pointing them to heaven

40. What was Israel particularly warned about as defiling the land in Deuteronomy?
   A. Murder
   B. Child sacrifice
   C. Idolatry
   D. Bribery

C:B:Dt:1