Study Guide
for the books of
Joshua, Judges, & Ruth

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Introduction

This study guide has been prepared as a study aid for students participating in the Heart of America Leadership Training for Christ (HOALTC) Bible Bowl and Bible Quiz. Questions were derived using the 2011 New International Version of the Holy Bible, and cover all chapters in the books of Joshua, Judges, and Ruth.

The HOALTC Bible Bowl is a closed-book, individual event that tests for knowledge of the material. The HOALTC Bible Quiz is an open-book, team event that measures both knowledge and resourcefulness. The rules for each event can be found in the HOALTC Manual, which can be downloaded at www.hoaltc.org. Students are encouraged to read these rules thoroughly and identify the event for which they are best suited.

Because the HOALTC Bible Quiz is comprised of five separate tests, each covering approximately 1/5th of the questions, the Study Guide is divided into five sections. They are:

Section One: Joshua 1-8
Section Two: Joshua 9-20
Section Three: Joshua 21 – Judges 6
Section Four: Judges 7 - 15
Section Five: Judges 16 – Ruth 4

Please visit hoaltc.org to play web-based games and take interactive quizzes created using these questions. They are great for both at-home study and as group activities.

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### Joshua 1

1. **What had Joshua been to Moses?**
   - a. A best friend
   - b. A leader in his army
   - c. An aide
   - d. A stepson

2. **The death of what important figure is noted at the beginning of the book of Joshua?**
   - a. Moses
   - b. Aaron
   - c. Miriam
   - d. Caleb

3. **What body of water did the LORD tell Joshua he would cross to get to the land the Israelites had been promised?**
   - a. The Red Sea
   - b. The Dead Sea
   - c. The Euphrates River
   - d. The Jordan River

4. **What exhortation did the LORD give to Joshua when he told him he would be leading him into the land that had been promised to his ancestors?**
   - a. To be sly like a fox
   - b. To be strong and courageous
   - c. To be cunning and shrewd
   - d. To pray without ceasing

5. **What did the LORD tell Joshua that he should keep on his lips and meditate on day and night?**
   - a. The Book of Law
   - b. The Ten Commandments
   - c. His blessings
   - d. The rules for tabernacle worship

6. **Who was ordered by Joshua to tell the people to get their provisions ready?**
   - a. Levites
   - b. Twelve chosen men
   - c. Officers of the people
   - d. Officers of the army

7. **How many days was it between the time the people were told to collect their provisions and when they went in to take possession of the land the LORD was giving them?**
   - a. One
   - b. Two
   - c. Three
   - d. Seven

8. **Who, of the Reubenites, Gadites, and the half-tribe of Manassah, was told by Joshua to stay in the land that Moses had given them east of the Jordan?**
   - a. Wives and children
   - b. Fighting men
   - c. Single men
   - d. Single women

9. **Who, of the Reubenites, Gadites, and the half-tribe of Manassah, was told by Joshua to cross over ahead of the other Israelites?**
   - a. Wives and children
   - b. Fighting men
   - c. Single men
   - d. Single women
10. When did the LORD say that the Reubenites, Gadites, and those from the half-tribe of Manassah who helped this Israelites in battle could return to occupy their own land?
   a. After three days
   b. After seven days
   c. As soon as the Jebusites were defeated.
   d. After they helped the rest of the Israelites take possession of their land

11. What did the people say should happen to those who rebelled against Joshua’s word and did not obey it?
   a. Death
   b. Removal from the promised land
   c. They should be placed on the front lines in battle
   d. Their children should become slaves
Joshua 2

1. To whom did Joshua say, “Go, look over the land, especially Jericho?”
   a. Caleb
   b. Caleb and Caleb's son
   c. Two spies from Shittim
   d. A woman named Rahab

2. In whose house did the two Israelite spies stay when they entered Jericho?
   a. The king's
   b. A servant of the king's
   c. The leader of Jericho's army
   d. A prostitute named Rahab's

3. Who asked Rahab to bring out the two Israelite spies who were in hiding?
   a. The king of Jericho
   b. Rahab's mother and father
   c. Rahab's sister and brothers
   d. Joshua

4. At what time of day did Rahab claim the two Israelite spies had departed from Jericho?
   a. Dawn
   b. Noon time
   c. Dusk
   d. About the 11th hour

5. Where were the two Israelite spies hidden in Jericho?
   a. On a roof, under stalks of wheat
   b. On a roof, under stalks of flax
   c. In a room, behind barrels of wine
   d. In a tree, near the king's palace

6. Where did the road taken by the men who thought they were pursuing the spies lead?
   a. The fords of the Jordan
   b. The far side of Jericho's wall
   c. Straight to the king's palace
   d. To the Israelite camp

7. Which of the following stories did Rahab tell the spies that the people of Jericho knew about, which caused their hearts to melt in fear?
   a. The Red sea parting when they left Egypt
   b. What they had done to Sihon
   c. What they had done to Og
   d. All of the above

8. What reason did Rahab give the spies for why she believed they should show kindness to her family?
   a. They were noble people
   b. They believed in the LORD
   c. She had shown kindness to them
   d. She could still turn them in to the king

9. Specifically whose lives did Rahab ask the spies to spare?
   a. Her parents, siblings, and all who belonged to them
   b. Her parents, nieces, and nephews
   c. Her siblings and their household servants
   d. Her parents and their household servants

10. What one stipulation did the spies make when they told Rahab that they would treat her kindly and faithfully when the Lord gave them the land of Jericho?
    a. Her male relatives had to be circumcised
    b. She had to hide them the next time they spied
    c. She had to provide them with food
    d. She could not tell what they were doing
11. What does Joshua 1 say that Rahab used to let the spies down through her window?
   a. A ladder
   b. A rope
   c. A rope with a basket tied at the end
   d. Joshua 2 does not say

12. What was Rahab's house part of?
   a. The city wall
   b. The servant quarters of the king
   c. The inner sanctum of Jericho
   d. A tower in the center of Jericho

13. What did the spies tell Rahab to tie in her window?
   a. Her scarf
   b. Her cloak
   c. A velvet cord
   d. A scarlet cord

14. According to the oath between Rahab and the spies, where were she and her family to remain when the Israelites entered the land?
   a. Outside the city walls
   b. Near the fords of the Jordan
   c. Inside Rahab's house
   d. In the king's palace

15. For how many days did the spies hide in the hills from the ones who pursued them?
   a. One
   b. Three
   c. Seven
   d. Forty

16. To whom did the spies say, “The Lord has surely given the whole land into our hands; all the people are melting in fear because of us?”
   a. Joshua
   b. Rahab
   c. Caleb
   d. The king of Jericho
Joshua, Judges, & Ruth Study Guide
Student Edition
Section 1: Chapters 1-8

Joshua 3

1. Where did the Israelites camp before crossing over the Jordan?
   a. By the Jordan  
   b. Shittim  
   c. In the hills  
   d. In full view of the city of Jericho

2. When they went throughout the Israelite camp, what did the officers instruct the Israelites to follow from a distance of about 2,000 cubits?
   a. A pillar of cloud  
   b. A pillar of fire  
   c. A chariot carrying Joshua  
   d. The ark of the covenant

3. Who carried the ark of the covenant of the LORD as the Israelites traveled to Jericho?
   a. Joshua's sons  
   b. The Levitical priests  
   c. The two spies who had visited Jericho  
   d. The Bible does not say

4. What did Joshua tell the people to do, because, “…the LORD will do amazing things among you?”
   a. Consecrate themselves  
   b. Sacrifice one firstborn calf  
   c. Get a good night's rest  
   d. Praise the LORD their God

5. Who did the LORD tell Joshua was to stand in the Jordan river?
   a. Priests carrying the ark of the covenant  
   b. The spies carrying the ark of the covenant  
   c. The wives of the tribe of Judah  
   d. The children from the tribe of Judah

6. How many men was Joshua told to choose from each of the twelve tribes of Israel?
   a. One  
   b. Three  
   c. Seven  
   d. Forty

7. According to the LORD, how would let the Israelites know that the living God was among them and would drive out many nations before them?
   a. A pillar of fire would appear once more  
   b. The cloud they followed would appear again  
   c. The Jordan's waters would stand in a heap  
   d. The Jordan's waters would turn to blood

8. Who went ahead of the people when they broke camp to cross the Jordan?
   a. Priests carrying the ark of the covenant  
   b. The spies carrying the ark of the covenant  
   c. The wives of the tribe of Judah  
   d. The children from the tribe of Judah

9. What happened to the Jordan River’s waters upstream?
   a. They began to boil  
   b. They froze  
   c. They flowed backwards  
   d. They stopped flowing

10. How is the area of the Jordan where the Israelites crossed over described in Joshua 3?
   a. Wet  
   b. Dry  
   c. Rocky  
   d. “...with swiftly rushing waters”
Joshua 4

1. From where were the twelve men – one from each Israelite tribe – to take twelve stones?
   a. The banks of the Jordan   c. The hill country near Jericho
   b. The middle of the Jordan  d. Their original camp

2. Where were the twelve Israelite men to take the twelve stones the night after they collected them?
   a. At the place they stayed that night   c. Under their heads when they slept
   b. In their tents                        d. In their cooking fires

3. What were the stones taken by the twelve Israelite men to serve as?
   a. The cornerstones for their houses   c. Weapons
   b. Cobblestones in a path              d. A sign

4. To what question were the Israelites to respond, “...the flow of the Jordan was cut off before the ark of the covenant of the Lord?”
   a. Why do you believe in the LORD?      c. Why do you carry the ark?
   b. What do these stones mean?           d. Why were you afraid to cross into the land?

5. What does Joshua 4 say the twelve stones were to be, forever?
   a. A wonder of the world                 c. A memorial to the people of Israel
   b. A sacrificial alter                    d. A marker on the road

6. Approximately how many men armed for battle crossed over to the plains of Jericho for war?
   a. Ten thousand                        c. Thirty thousand
   b. Twenty thousand                     d. Forty thousand

7. Who commanded the priests to come up out of the Jordan?
   a. The LORD himself                     c. A soldier from the tribe of Reuben
   b. Joshua                               d. A soldier from the tribe of Gad

8. When did the waters of the Jordan return to their place and begin to run at flood stage again?
   a. When the ark rested on the shore     c. When the last Israelite woman had crossed
   b. When Joshua blew a trumpet           d. When the priests set their feet on dry ground

9. What did the Israelites do at Gilgal, on Jericho's eastern border, on the tenth day of the first month?
   a. Sacrificed                           c. Fasted
   b. Camped                              d. Celebrated Passover

10. What did Joshua set up at the place they camped on the tenth day of the first month?
    a. The Tabernacle                       c. The stones they had taken from the Jordan
    b. A tent for the ark of the covenant   d. A tent for the ark

11. Why did the LORD dry up the Jordan River so the Israelites could cross over?
    a. Because they did not have boats     c. Because they could not swim
    b. Because there was no bridge         d. So all would know his power, and fear him
Joshua 5

1. What happened when the Amorite kings west of the Jordan and the Canaanite kings along the coast heard about the LORD drying up the Jordan so the Israelites could cross over?
   a. They mounted armies against the Israelites
   b. They ordered their women to hide
   c. Their hearts melted in fear
   d. They became emboldened with courage

2. What was Joshua told to make that would be used to circumcise the Israelites?
   a. Iron swords
   b. Flint knives
   c. Gold knives
   d. Silver knives

3. Where were the Israelites circumcised?
   a. At Gibeath Haaraloth
   b. At Gilgal
   c. On the banks of the Jordan
   d. In the shadows of the wall of Jericho

4. Why did the LORD have Joshua circumcise the Israelites?
   a. The circumcised Israelites who had come out of Egypt died in the wilderness
   b. Earlier Israelites had feared circumcision
   c. As a sign of their commitment to the upcoming battle
   d. To force them into submission

5. To whom did the LORD say, “Today I have rolled away the reproach of Egypt from you?”
   a. All of Israel
   b. Joshua
   c. The Levites
   d. Men of military age

6. What was the place where the Israelites were circumcised called?
   a. Egypt
   b. Jericho
   c. Gibeath Haaraloth
   d. Gilgal

7. What did the Israelites celebrate on the fourteenth day of the month, while camped at Gilgal?
   a. Purim
   b. Yom Kippur
   c. Passover
   d. Sukkot

8. What produce of the land of Canaan did the Israelites eat while camped at Gilgal?
   a. Unleavened bread and roasted grain
   b. Grapes
   c. Corn
   d. Figs and persimmons

9. What was no longer provided for the Israelites once they had eaten produce from Canaan?
   a. Quail
   b. Manna
   c. Water from rocks
   d. A clear path to Jericho

10. What did the man who appeared before Joshua when he was near Jericho have in his hand?
    a. A drawn sword
    b. A stone from the Jordan River
    c. A flint knife
    d. A silver knife
11. Did the man who appeared before Joshua when he was near Jericho claim to be for the Israelites or for their enemies?
   a. The Israelites  c. Neither
   b. The enemies of the Israelites  d. Both

12. Who did the man who appeared before Joshua when he was near Jericho say that he was?
   a. An angel of the LORD  c. Commander of the army of the LORD
   b. The LORD's most high servant  d. Moses

13. What did the man who appeared before Joshua when he was near Jericho tell Joshua to take off, because he was standing in a holy place?
   a. His cloak  c. The sword in his belt
   b. His sandals  d. His head covering
Joshua 6

1. What had been done to the gates of Jericho because of the Israelites?
   a. They were removed
   b. They were sealed by fire
   c. They were securely barred
   d. They were opened wide

2. Whom did the LORD tell Joshua would be delivered into his hands along with the city of Jericho?
   a. Its king and fighting men
   b. Its king and princes
   c. Its fighting men and pregnant women
   d. Its pregnant women and children

3. How many times and for how many days was Joshua to march around Jericho with armed men?
   a. Seven times for seven days
   b. One time for one day
   c. One time for six days
   d. Six times for seven days

4. What kind of trumpets were to be carried by the seven priests marching in front of the ark?
   a. Gold
   b. Silver
   c. Bulls’ horn
   d. Rams’ horn

5. What were the priests to do on the seventh day when they marched around Jericho seven times?
   a. Blow the trumpets
   b. Give a loud shout
   c. Fall to their knees
   d. Call on the name of the LORD

6. What was the whole army to do that would cause Jericho’s walls to collapse?
   a. Blow the trumpets
   b. Give a loud shout
   c. Cover their eyes
   d. Hold their helmets on their heads

7. When the walls of Jericho collapsed, where was the Israelite army to go?
   a. Back to their camp
   b. To the river
   c. Around the city one last time
   d. Straight in

8. To whom did Joshua give the command, “Shout! For the LORD has given you the city?”
   a. The army
   b. The priests
   c. Those carrying the ark
   d. Rahab

9. Why were Rahab and those in her house spared when Jericho fell?
   a. She was poor
   b. She possessed great wealth
   c. She hid the Israelite spies
   d. She fed the Israelite spies

10. What were the Israelites told to keep away from so they would not bring about their own destruction?
    a. Dead livestock
    b. Devoted things
    c. The palace of the king of Jericho
    d. Rahab’s scarlet cord

11. Where were all the silver and gold and articles of bronze and iron to go?
    a. Into a melting pot
    b. A burial cave
    c. Inside the ark
    d. The LORD’s treasury
12. What happened to every living thing in Jericho – men, women, cattle, sheep, and donkeys?
   a. They were destroyed with the sword  
   b. They were crushed by the city walls  
   c. They were captured  
   d. They were banished to Ur

13. Who brought Rahab out of the city, in accordance with the oath that had been made to her?
   a. Joshua  
   b. The seven priests  
   c. The two spies  
   d. No one – they emerged of their own accord

14. After Rahab and her family were taken to a place outside the camp of Israel, what was done to the whole city of Jericho and everything in it?
   a. It was left to decay  
   b. It was buried  
   c. It was burned  
   d. Nothing; the Israelites departed immediately

15. What oath did Joshua pronounce upon anyone who would undertake the rebuilding of Jericho?
   a. They would be cursed before the LORD  
   b. Their firstborn would be its foundation  
   c. Their youngest would be praised in the gates  
   d. They would be abundantly blessed
Joshua 7

1. Who took some of the devoted things from Israel?
   a. Karmi  
   b. Achan  
   c. Zimri  
   d. Zerah

2. What type of men did Joshua send to Ai, near Beth Aven?
   a. Priests  
   b. Fighting men  
   c. Prophets  
   d. Spies

3. Why did the men sent to Ai return saying not all the Israelite army would need to go up against Ai?
   a. Their fighting men were small  
   b. The inhabitants were primarily women  
   c. Only a few people lived there  
   d. They appeared to have no weapons

4. Of the three thousand Israelite men who went to Ai, how many were killed after they were routed?
   a. Six  
   b. Sixteen  
   c. Twenty-six  
   d. Thirty-six

5. To where did the fighters from Ai chase the Israelites before striking them down on the slopes?
   a. The stone quarries  
   b. The rubble of Jericho  
   c. The hill by Israel's camp  
   d. The valley by Israel's camp

6. Who besides Joshua fell facedown, sprinkling dust on their heads, because of what Ai did to the Israelite army?
   a. The priests  
   b. The army men who had not gone to Ai  
   c. The elders of Israel  
   d. The men who spied in Ai

7. Who feared that the Canaanites and other people in the country would hear that Israel had been routed by enemies, and surround them and wipe them from the face of the earth?
   a. Achan  
   b. Joshua  
   c. The spies  
   d. The priests

8. What sin had Israel committed that caused them to not withstand their enemies?
   a. They violated the LORD's covenant  
   b. They did not have enough faith  
   c. They did not honor their Heavenly Father  
   d. They did not keep the Sabbath holy

9. What did the LORD say the Israelites had to do, otherwise he would not be with them anymore?
   a. Repent of their sins  
   b. Return the devoted items to Jericho's rubble  
   c. Pray over items devoted to destruction  
   d. Destroy what was devoted to destruction

10. What did the LORD say the Israelites had to do to prepare for the day the devoted things were to be removed from among them?
    a. Put on sackcloth and ashes  
    b. Rest as though it were the Sabbath  
    c. Consecrate themselves  
    d. Fast
11. The Israelites were presented first tribe by tribe, and from the chosen tribe clan by clan, and from the chosen clan family by family, and from the chosen family________.
   a. man by man  c. child by child
   b. woman by woman  d. person by person

12. By what did the LORD say he would destroy whoever was caught with the devoted things?
   a. A plague of locusts  c. Stoning
   b. Fire  d. Drowning

13. From what tribe was the one who had possession of devoted things?
   a. Reuben  c. Levi
   b. Simeon  d. Judah

14. From what clan was the one who had possession of devoted things?
   a. Shelanites  c. Zerahites
   b. Hamulites  d. Hezronites

15. From what family was the one who had possession of devoted things?
   a. Shaul  c. Nemuel
   b. Zimri  d. Jamin

16. What was Achan's response when Joshua told Achen to tell him what he had done?
   a. It is true! I have sinned against the LORD  c. Am I the keeper of my clan's secrets?
   b. I know not the reason I was called  d. He fell to his knees and began to wail

17. Which of the following did Achan plunder from Jericho?
   a. A headcovering, a silver bar, and a shekel of gold  c. A cloak, 500 shekels of gold, and a silver bar
   b. A tunic, a gold bar, and a silver bar  d. A robe, 200 shekels of silver, and a gold bar

18. Where had Achen hidden the items he had plundered?
   a. Under his bed inside his tent  c. Behind his tent
   b. In the ground inside his tent  d. Sewn into a pouch in the fabric of his tent

19. Who and what were taken to the Valley of Achor and stoned as a result of Achan's sin?
   a. Achan, his children, cattle, sheep, and donkeys  c. Achan and all his firstborn livestock
   b. Achan, his wife, his sons, and his rams  d. Achan, his sons, and his firstborn livestock

20. What did they heap over Achan after stoning him?
   a. His tent  c. All that he had plundered
   b. A large pile of rocks  d. The bodies of his sons
1. What portion of Israel's army did Joshua take with him to attack Ai in Joshua 8?
   a. 2,000 men  
   b. 5,000 men  
   c. 12,000 men  
   d. The whole army

2. Which of the following did the LORD instruct the Israelites to do in Ai which was not allowed in the destruction of Jericho?
   a. Kill their king with a javelin  
   b. Take their women and children as slaves  
   c. Carry off their plunder and livestock  
   d. Harvest the food from their fields

3. How many of Joshua's best fighting men were sent out at night to set up ambush behind the city?
   a. Ten thousand  
   b. Twenty thousand  
   c. Thirty thousand  
   d. Forty thousand

4. What did Joshua and those advancing on Ai with him intend to do when Ai came out against them?
   a. Flee from them  
   b. Run toward them  
   c. Stand still, facing Ai  
   d. Stand still with their backs to Ai

5. When Ai pursued those advancing with Joshua, what were the best of Israel's fighting men waiting in ambush to do?
   a. Chase and capture them  
   b. Take the city and set it on fire  
   c. Wait three days before advancing  
   d. Chase Ai's fighter with swords and spears

6. On what side of the city of Ai were Israelites lying in wait in a place of ambush?
   a. North  
   b. South  
   c. East  
   d. West

7. On what side of the city of Ai did Joshua and his army and the leaders of Israel approach?
   a. North  
   b. South  
   c. East  
   d. West

8. What was between Joshua, his army, and Isreal's leaders and the city of Ai?
   a. A river  
   b. A great wall  
   c. A mountain  
   d. A valley

9. Approximately how many men had Joshua taken with him to fight Ai?
   a. Five thousand  
   b. Ten thousand  
   c. Fifteen thousand  
   d. Twenty thousand

10. At what time of day did Joshua move in to the valley?
    a. Early in the morning  
    b. Noon  
    c. Evening  
    d. Night
11. At what time of day did the king of Ai and all the men of the city hurry out to meet Israel in battle?
   a. Early in the morning  c. Evening
   b. Noon                  d. Night

12. As they allowed Ai to drive them back, towards what did Joshua and his army flee?
   a. The rubble of Jericho  c. The wilderness
   b. The Israelites lying in ambush  d. A river

13. How many men remained in Ai or Bethel, not going after Israel?
   a. Three thousand  c. Ten thousand
   b. Five thousand  d. None

14. What did the LORD tell Joshua to hold out toward Ai?
   a. The rams horn in his arms  c. The sword in his belt
   b. The javelin in his hand  d. The shield at his side

15. When the men of Ai saw the smoke of their burning city, what were the only directions in which they could escape?
   a. South or east  c. East or west
   b. North or east  d. They could not escape in any direction

16. Of all the people of Ai, who was the only one taken alive and brought to Joshua?
   a. The king  c. The leader of the king's warriors
   b. The king's wife  d. None were taken alive

17. How many men and women of Ai fell when Israel conquered Ai?
   a. Ten thousand  c. Fourteen thousand
   b. Twelve thousand  d. Sixteen thousand

18. Whose body did Joshua impale on a pole, leaving it there until evening?
   a. A man from the same clan as Achan  c. The king of Ai
   b. The last man alive after the battle with Ai  d. The leader of Ai's army

19. When renewing his covenant with the LORD at Mount Ebal, what type of stones were used to build an alter?
   a. Uncut  c. Square
   b. Round  d. Stones from the walls of Jericho

20. After offering sacrifices on the alter they had constructed to renew their covenant with the LORD, what did Joshua read to the Israelites?
   a. The blessings in the law  c. All the law – the blessings and the curses
   b. The curses in the law  d. The names of each of the tribes, clans, and families of Israel who lost men in the battle against Ai
1. What did the kings west of the Jordan do when they heard about these things [that were done to Jericho and Ai by the Israelites]?
   a. Came together to wage war against Joshua and Israel
   b. Pledged to move far away
   c. Formed an alliance with Israel
   d. Went to war with each other

2. What did the people of Gibeon do when they heard what Joshua had done to Jericho and Ai?
   a. Plotted to capture Joshua
   b. Plotted to overtake Israel
   c. Resorted to a ruse
   d. Sent gifts to Joshua

3. How were the wineskins on the Gibeonites' loaded donkeys described?
   a. Old, cracked, and mended
   b. New and unstretched
   c. Used, but without cracks
   d. Stained with old wine

4. How was the bread of the food supply of the Gibeonites described?
   a. Fresh and soft
   b. Unleavened
   c. Leavened with yeast and burnt
   d. Dry and moldy

5. When asking Joshua to make a treaty with them, where did the Gibeonites say they came from?
   a. A distant country
   b. A neighboring country
   c. The Sinai Desert
   d. The valley south of Ai

6. What did the Gibeonites say had caused them to go to Israel?
   a. The stores of wheat they possessed
   b. The fame of the LORD their God
   c. Anger over the fall of Jericho
   d. Anger over the fall of Ai

7. Who did the Gibeonites say had encouraged them to visit Israel for the purpose of making a treaty?
   a. Some who had seen Jericho fall
   b. Some who had seen Ai burn
   c. Gibeon's elders
   d. Joshua himself

8. In what condition did the Gibeonites claim their bread was when they packed it at home?
   a. Warm
   b. Day-old
   c. Crusty
   d. Hard

9. What claim did the Gibeonites make about the reason their clothes and sandals were worn out?
   a. They were very old
   b. They had made a very long journey to Israel
   c. They were to poor to replace them
   d. Their good ones had been stolen

10. Of whom did the Israelites NOT inquire before making a treaty of peace with the Gibeonites?
    a. The Gibeonite's king
    b. The chief priest
    c. Joshua
    d. The LORD
11. What did the Israelites hear about the Gibeonites three days after making a treaty with them?
   a. That they were kin to those in Jericho  
   b. That they were kin to those from Ai  
   c. That they were neighbors living near them  
   d. That they were of an Egyptian bloodline

12. When the Israelites went to the Gibeonite towns after learning the truth about them, why did
    Israel not attack them?
   a. The oath they had sworn by the LORD  
   b. A promise that Moses had made  
   c. They feared the Gibeonite army  
   d. An angel appeared on the path

13. Though the Israelites let the Gibeonites live, what did they make them do?
   a. Tend fires and groom livestock  
   b. Herd sheep and carry water  
   c. Cut wood and start fires  
   d. Cut wood and carry water

14. What explanation did the Gibeonites give for having deceived the Israelites?
   a. They wanted other nations to fear their craftiness  
   b. They feared for their lives because of Israel  
   c. The LORD had commanded it  
   d. They gave no explanation
Joshua 10

1. Who was alarmed at the news that Gibeon had made a treaty of peace with Israel?
   a. Hoham king of Hebron
   b. Piram king of Jarmuth
   c. Adoni-Zedek king of Jerusalem
   d. Japhia king of Lachish

2. What did Adoni-Zedek ask the Amorite kings of Hebron, Karmuth, Lachish, and Eglon to do?
   a. Attack Gibeon with him
   b. Retreat from Israel's territory
   c. Kidnap Joshua
   d. Seal Joshua in a cave

3. Who reached out to Joshua when the Amorite kings joined forces against them?
   a. The Karmuthites
   b. The Eglonites
   c. The Gibeonites
   d. The Hebronites

4. Which of the following statements did the LORD make to Joshua when he marched up from Gilgal to help the Gibeonites?
   a. Do not be afraid of them
   b. My rod and staff will comfort you
   c. Lift your arms; do not let them fall
   d. With my help, you shall smite them all

5. During what time of day did Joshua and his army march from Gilgal?
   a. Dawn
   b. Noon
   c. Evening
   d. Night

6. What did the LORD hurl down on the Amorites as they fled from Israel on the road to Azekah, which killed more of them than the Israelite swords?
   a. Bolts of lightening
   b. Hailstones
   c. Smooth pebbles
   d. Heavy sleet

7. Which two things happened on the day the LORD gave the Amorites over to Israel?
   a. The sun sped up and the moon caught up to it
   b. The sun rose in the west and the moon sat in the east
   c. The sun disappeared and the moon replaced it
   d. The sun stood still and the moon stopped

8. What unusual event is mentioned in Joshua 10 that lasted for 'about a full day'?
   a. The sun stopped in the middle of the sky
   b. The sun appeared as blood
   c. The moon appeared beside the sun
   d. The sky had neither a moon nor a sun

9. In Joshua 10, it says, “There has never been a day like it before or since, a day when the LORD listened to...” what?
   a. An enemy
   b. A human being
   c. The voice of a child
   d. The cries of animals

10. To where did the five Amorite kings flee and hide?
    a. A cave at Azekah
    b. A fortress at Azekah
    c. The cave at Makkedah
    d. A fortress at Makkedah
11. How did the Israelites seal the mouth of the place where the five Amorite kings were hiding?
   a. By rolling large rocks up to it  
   b. With a pillar of heavy cloud  
   c. With a gate of iron  
   d. With piles of plunder from cities they conquered

12. After defeating the Amorites in battle, to whom did Joshua say, “Come here and put your feet on the necks of these kings?”
   a. His army commanders  
   b. Those who fled to the fortified cities  
   c. Those who took the most plunder  
   d. Those who had been fastest in battle

13. Where did Joshua expose the five Amorite kings after they were put to death?
   a. On an alter  
   b. In front of a cave  
   c. On a pile of large rocks  
   d. On five poles

14. Where did Joshua order the bodies of the Amorite kings to be placed?
   a. Into the cave in which they had hidden  
   b. Under rubble from the battle  
   c. In the ground near Makkedah  
   d. The Bible does not say

15. Which of the following was a southern city conquered by Joshua?
   a. Makkedah  
   b. Madon  
   c. Hazor  
   d. Hermon

16. Who had come up to help Lachish in their fight against Joshua?
   a. Debir king of Eglon  
   b. Piram king of Jarmuth  
   c. Horam king of Gezer  
   d. Hiram king of Tyre

17. Which of the following statements is true of the southern cities conquered by Joshua?
   a. Their fighting men were enslaved by him  
   b. No survivors were left  
   c. They were burned with raging fire  
   d. Only infants survived

18. What does Joshua 10 say regarding the fact that Joshua destroyed all who breathed in the whole region?
   a. The LORD, the God of Israel, had commanded it  
   b. Their spoils of war were Joshua's reward  
   c. The cities were evil, yea, to their very core  
   d. They were destroyed for their sins

19. Why, according to Joshua 10:42, was Joshua able to conquer all the kings and their lands in one campaign?
   a. The inhabitants were weak, and his army was strong  
   b. The LORD, the God of Israel, fought for Israel  
   c. Their fighting men were turned to stone  
   d. Their armies were confused by the LORD
Joshua 11

1. How is the huge army of troops, horses, and chariots from the north described?
   a. Strong, courageous, and unafraid   b. Sanctified
   c. Numerous, as the sand on the seashore   d. Unready for battle

2. Where did the kings from the north make camp together to fight against Israel?
   a. The Rock of Shimron   b. The Waters of Merom
   c. Near the Jordan River   d. At the mouth of a great cave

3. Why, according to the LORD, was Joshua not to be afraid of the armies of the northern kings?
   a. He was to hand all of them, slain, over to Israel   b. They armies were small
   c. Their warriors were old and feeble   d. Their kings were inexperienced in battle

4. What was Joshua told to do to the horses of the armies of the northern kings?
   a. Capture them   b. Hamstring them
   c. Set them loose   d. Ride them to the southern borders

5. What was Joshua told to do to the chariots of the armies of the northern kings?
   a. Use hatchets on their wheels   b. Untie the horses from them
   c. Drive them to the southern borders   d. Burn them

6. Which kingdom had been the head of all the kingdoms in the northern region?
   a. Madon   b. Shimron
   c. Hazor   d. Akshaph

7. Who was spared when Israel battled the northern kingdoms?
   a. Women   b. Children
   c. Kings   d. No one

8. What was the name of the only city in the northern region that was burned by Joshua?
   a. Madon   b. Shimron
   c. Hazor   d. Akshaph

9. What did the people do with all the plunder and livestock from the cities in the northern region?
   a. Piled it in a large mound and burned it   b. Carried it off for themselves
   c. Traded it for weapons   d. Left it in the rubble of the cities

10. What was the name of the only people who made a treaty of peace with the Israelites?
    a. The Hivites, in Gibeon   b. The Gibeonites, in Hivia
    c. The Madonites   d. No treaties were made with Israel

11. What occurred after the land was given as an inheritance to Israel according to their tribal divisions?
    a. The land had rest from war   b. Joshua built an alter of stones
    c. The people of Israel feasted for seven days   d. The rivers of the land did not flow for one day
Joshua 12

1. Who conquered kings and then gave their land to the Reubenites, Gadites, and the half-tribe of Manasseh?
   a. Joshua  
   b. Caleb  
   c. Moses  
   d. The Bible does not say

2. Who gave the land on the west side of the Jordan, from Baal Gad in the Valley of Lebanon to Mount Halek to the tribes of Israel according to their tribal divisions?
   a. Joshua  
   b. Caleb  
   c. Moses  
   d. The Bible does not say

3. How many kings did Joshua and the Israelites conquer on the west side of the Jordan?
   a. Twenty-one  
   b. Thirty-one  
   c. Forty-one  
   d. Fifty-one

Joshua 13

1. How was Joshua described by the LORD at the time the LORD pointed out there were still very large areas of land to take over?
   a. Somewhat aged  
   b. Courageous  
   c. Very strong  
   d. Very old

2. Who was to drive the inhabitants out of the mountain regions before the Israelites?
   a. The LORD  
   b. Joshua  
   c. All of Israel's army  
   d. Only Israel's strongest fighting men

3. Where was the land that had been allocated to one-half of the tribe of Manasseh, the Reubenites, and the Gadites?
   a. North of the Jordan  
   b. South of the Negev  
   c. East of the Jordan  
   d. West of the Negev

4. Which tribe was said to have received no inheritance?
   a. Levi  
   b. Judah  
   c. Simeon  
   d. Dan

5. What did Levi receive as their inheritance?
   a. The spoils of the conquered cities  
   b. Food offerings presented to the LORD  
   c. One-twelfth of the land of each of the other tribes  
   d. The land along the western bank of the Jordan
1. Whose descendants had become two tribes?
   a. Joseph's  
   b. Simeon's  
   c. Levi's  
   d. Gad's

2. Who received only towns to live in, with pastureland for their flocks and herds?
   a. The Simeonites  
   b. The Gadites  
   c. The Levites  
   d. The Danites

3. What tribe of Israelites appeared to Joshua at Gilgal?
   a. Reuben  
   b. Judah  
   c. Simeon  
   d. Dan

4. Who reminded Joshua of what the LORD had said to Moses about them at Kadesh Barnea?
   a. Eleazar  
   b. Joseph  
   c. Caleb  
   d. Caleb's unnamed son

5. How old had Caleb been when the LORD sent him to explore the land promised to Israel?
   a. Twenty  
   b. Thirty  
   c. Forty  
   d. Fifty

6. What did Caleb say about the report he brought back to Moses?
   a. It was according to his convictions  
   b. It made the hearts of the people melt in fear  
   c. It was false  
   d. It made Moses angry

7. Who swore to Caleb, “The land on which your feet have walked will be your inheritance and that of your children forever, because you have followed the LORD my God wholeheartedly?”
   a. Judah  
   b. Eleazar the priest  
   c. Joshua  
   d. Moses

8. How many years had the LORD kept Caleb alive since Israel had moved about in the wilderness?
   a. Twenty-five  
   b. Thirty-five  
   c. Forty-five  
   d. Fifty-five

9. How old was Caleb when he asked that he be given the hill country that the LORD had promised?
   a. Twenty-five  
   b. Forty-five  
   c. Sixty-five  
   d. Eighty-five

10. How did Caleb describe himself?
    a. As strong and vigorous as when Moses sent him out  
    b. Feeble, and of old age  
    c. Worthy and waiting  
    d. Blessed among the nations
11. Who did Caleb say he could drive out of their large and fortified cities in the hill country the LORD had promised him?
   a. The Anakites
   b. The Perizzites
   c. The Ammonites
   d. The Amorites

12. What land was given to Caleb by Joshua as his inheritance?
   a. Tyre
   b. Sidon
   c. Jericho
   d. Hebron
Joshua 15

1. Which tribe's allotment extended from Edom to the Desert of Zin?
   a. Reuben
   b. Simeon
   c. Judah
   d. Manasseh

2. To whom did Joshua give a portion in Judah, in accordance with the LORD's command?
   a. Moses' sons
   b. His own sons
   c. Caleb
   d. The chief priest

3. Who said, “I will give my daughter Aksah in marriage to the man who attacks and captures Kiriath Sepher?”
   a. Joshua
   b. Caleb
   c. Nun
   d. Othniel

4. Who attacked and captured Kiriath Sepher?
   a. Othniel, son of Kenaz
   b. Kenaz, brother of Caleb
   c. Joshua, friend of Caleb
   d. No one was able to capture Kiriath Sepher

5. In addition to the land in the Negev she was given, what did Aksah want from Caleb?
   a. Soldiers to guard her land
   b. Cattle
   c. Springs of water
   d. Servants from a captured territory

6. What people was Judah unable to dislodge from the land given to them?
   a. Elamites
   b. Amorites
   c. Perizzites
   d. The Jebusites

Joshua 16

1. Who was the father of Ephraim and Manasseh, brothers who received an allotment of land?
   a. Benjamin
   b. Joseph
   c. Dan
   d. Gad

2. What were the Canaanites who lived among Ephraim forced to do?
   a. Become warriors for Ephriam's armies
   b. Guard the gates to Ephriam's cities
   c. Bury their dead
   d. Forced labor
### Joshua 17

1. Why had the Gileadites, who were descended from Manasseh, received Gilead and Bashan?
   - a. They were great soldiers
   - b. The LORD drove the inhabitants out with hail
   - c. It was the only land remaining
   - d. The text does not explain why

2. What about the family of Zelophehad – a descendant of Manasseh – affected his inheritance?
   - a. He had many wives and children
   - b. He had no children
   - c. He had only daughters
   - d. He had only sons

3. Why were the Manassites unable to occupy several cities in the land that was assigned to them?
   - a. They were occupied with giants
   - b. The Canaanites were determined to live there
   - c. The LORD told them to avoid those cities
   - d. The walls of the cities were impossible to break down

4. When the people of Joseph complained to Joshua that he had given them only one allotment and one portion for an inheritance, what did he tell them to do?
   - a. Claim land that belonged to the Perizzites and Rephaites
   - b. Claim land that belonged to the Canaanites
   - c. Ask Benjamin to grant them some of their land
   - d. Ask Judah to grant them some of their land

5. How was the land the people of Joseph were told they could inhabit described?
   - a. Abundant with water
   - b. As a desert
   - c. Mountainous
   - d. As forested hills

6. Why were the descendents of Joseph fearful of the Canaanites in the allotment of land they were given?
   - a. They had chariots fitted with iron
   - b. They were fierce warriors
   - c. Giants guarded their city walls
   - d. They had defeated many Israelite tribes
Joshua 18

1. What did the assembly of the Israelites do when they gathered at Shiloh?
   a. Feasted for three days  
   b. Fasted for three days
   c. Built an altar
   d. Set up the tent of meeting

2. How many tribes had not yet received their inheritance at the time the assembly gathered at Shiloh?
   a. Five
   b. Six
   c. Seven
   d. Eight

3. What were three men from each of the tribes instructed to do?
   a. Survey and write descriptions of the land
   b. Choose three additional friends to survey the land
   c. Select twelve warriors to spy in the land
   d. Choose seven regions they would like to claim for their tribe

4. Into how many parts was the remaining land to be divided?
   a. Seven
   b. Nine
   c. Eleven
   d. Twelve

5. Whose inheritance was the priestly service of the LORD?
   a. The Gadites
   b. The Levites
   c. The Reubenites
   d. The eldest member of each tribe

6. How did Joshua decide how to distribute the land?
   a. By the number of cattle each tribe owned
   b. By the number of men in each tribe
   c. The LORD gave him instructions
   d. By casting lots

7. Which tribe received the first allotment?
   a. Gad
   b. Asher
   c. Benjamin
   d. Dan
Joshua 19

1. Which tribe received the second allotment?
   a. Reuben
   b. Simeon
   c. Judah
   d. Dan

2. Why was a portion of Judah's land given to Simeon?
   a. Judah was being punished for a disobedience
   b. Simeon needed extra space for their herds of cattle
   c. Judah had more than they needed
   d. Judah and Simeon had been dear to one another

3. Which tribe received the third allotment?
   a. Simeon
   b. Zebulun
   c. Issachar
   d. Asher

4. Which tribe received the fourth allotment?
   a. Simeon
   b. Zebulun
   c. Issachar
   d. Asher

5. Which tribe received the fifth allotment?
   a. Simeon
   b. Zebulun
   c. Issachar
   d. Asher

6. Which tribe received the sixth allotment?
   a. Asher
   b. Naphtali
   c. Dan
   d. Joshua

7. Which tribe received the seventh allotment?
   a. Asher
   b. Naphtali
   c. Dan
   d. Joshua

8. Which town had Joshua asked for, and consequently received?
   a. Timnath Serah
   b. Leshem
   c. Elon
   d. Gath Rimmon

9. Who had been responsible for assigning the territories to each of the tribes?
   a. Joshua and his father Nun
   b. Joshua and Eleazar the priest
   c. Nun
   d. Caleb
Joshua 20

1. If an Israelite killed someone accidentally, where could that person flee?
   
   1. a. A city of refuge  
      b. The outskirts of their tribe's territory  
      c. Any other tribe's territory  
      d. The territory of Judah

2. When an Israelite arrived at a city of refuge, what were they to do?
   
   a. Beg the city's elders for spiritual guidance  
   b. Pay thirty silver coins to be admitted  
   c. Stand at the entrance and state his case  
   d. Enter with his head bowed low

3. What were the elders of cities of refuge instructed to provide for fugitives?
   
   a. Guards to protect them  
   b. A space of forty cubits outside the city gates  
   c. Seven days of food  
   d. A place to live

4. Why were the elders not supposed to surrender fugitives if someone pursued them?
   
   a. To prevent another killing  
   b. Because the killing was unintentional  
   c. So the blood of the deaths would not be on their city  
   d. To prevent an uprising

5. After a trial in front of the assembly, how long was a fugitive to remain in a city of refuge?
   
   a. Forty additional days  
   b. One hundred additional days  
   c. Until the death of the high priest  
   d. Until the death of the one who pursued him

6. Which people were allowed to flee to cities of refuge after accidental killings?
   
   a. Only Israelites  
   b. Only foreigners residing in Israel  
   c. Any Israelite or foreigner residing in Israel  
   d. Only male Israelites
Joshua 21

1. In chapter 21, who approached Eleazar the priest, Joshua, and the heads of the other tribal families at Shiloh?
   a. The family heads of the Reubenites
   b. The family heads of the Levites
   c. The sons of the Gadites
   d. The sons of the Benjaminites

2. What would Levites be given, as commanded by Moses?
   a. Springs of water
   b. Homes in each village
   c. Towns and pastureland
   d. Food supplies

3. Out of what did the Israelites give the Levites towns and pastureland?
   a. Land along the rivers
   b. Only the hill countries
   c. Only the forests
   d. Their own inheritance

4. How many towns in all did the Levites receive in the territory held by the Israelites?
   a. Twenty-eight
   b. Forty-eight
   c. Sixty-eight
   d. Eighty-eight

5. How many of the LORD’s good promises to Israel had failed?
   a. One
   b. Two
   c. Three
   d. Not one
Joshua 22

1. Once the LORD had given their fellow Israelites rest in the land he had promised them, what did Joshua tell the Reubenites, Gadites, and the half-tribe of Manasseh they could do?
   a. Return to their homes  
   b. Camp in the land of their brothers  
   c. Build homes in the Levite villages  
   d. Hold a great feast

2. Where were the homes of the Reubenites, Gadites, and the half-tribe of Manasseh in relation to the rest of Israel?
   a. Scattered among the Israelite territories  
   b. Scattered across the territory of Judah  
   c. In the hill country  
   d. The other side of the Jordan

3. Who had given the Israelites the command that Joshua encouraged the Reubenites, Gadites, and the half-tribe of Manasseh to keep – to love the LORD, to walk in obedience, to keep his commands, and to hold fast to him and serve him with all their heart and soul?
   a. Joshua himself  
   b. Caleb  
   c. Moses  
   d. Aaron

4. With what blessings did Joshua send the Reubenites, Gadites, and the half-tribe of Manasseh when they returned home?
   a. Large herds of livestock  
   b. Silver, gold, bronze, and iron  
   c. Clothing and plunder from their enemies  
   d. All of the above

5. What did the Reubenites, Gadites, and the half-tribe of Manasseh build by the Jordan?
   a. An imposing alter  
   b. A statue of a golden calf  
   c. A covered well  
   d. A temple

6. Why did the whole assembly of Israel gather at Shiloh when they heard what the Reubenites, Gadites, and the half-tribe of Manasseh had built by the Jordan?
   a. To travel to see what they had built  
   b. To collect gifts to send to them  
   c. To go to war against them  
   d. To praise them for their building skills

7. Who was sent to the land of Gilead – the land belonging to Reuben, Simeon, and the half-tribe of Manasseh – to discuss the alter they had built?
   a. Phinehas the son of Eleazar and ten chief men  
   b. Joshua himself  
   c. Heads of the Levite families  
   d. Leaders from each Israelite village

8. What did Israel believe the Reubenites, Gadites, and the half-tribe of Manasseh had done that led them to build the alter?
   a. They fought and won unexpected battles  
   b. They turned from the LORD and rebelled  
   c. They raised a bounty of grain  
   d. Their cattle all gave birth to twins

9. Who did Israel believe the LORD would be angry with because of the alter that had been built?
   a. The whole community of Israel  
   b. Only the Reubenites, Gadites, and the half-tribe of Manasseh  
   c. Joshua himself  
   d. The tribes living along the Jordan
10. For what reason did the Reubenites, Gadites, and the half-tribe of Manasseh say they had built the alter?
   a. To be a witness to future generations  
   b. To sacrifice their excess livestock  
   c. To sacrifice their excess grain  
   d. As an act of rebellion

11. What was the alter built by the Reubenites, Gadites, and the half-tribe of Manasseh said to be?
   a. Built of stones from Egypt  
   b. Built of stones from Jericho  
   c. A replica of the LORD's alter  
   d. A unique monument, like none before it

12. How did Phinehas and the Israelite leaders react to the explanation about why the Reubenites, Gadites, and the half-tribe of Manasseh had built an alter?
   a. They were pleased  
   b. They were confused  
   c. They were upset  
   d. The Bible does not say

13. What did the Reubenites and Gadites name the alter they built?
   a. The LORD Spared Our Lives  
   b. The LORD Has Richly Blessed Us  
   c. A Boundary Between Us  
   d. A Witness Between Us
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Section 3: Joshua 21-Judges 6

Joshua 23

1. How is Joshua described in the beginning of Chapter 23?
   a. A very old man  
   b. A very feeble man  
   c. As vigorous as when he left Egypt  
   d. Strong and powerful

2. Who gave the people of Israel a strong reminder that they should hold fast to the LORD their God, who had given them their land and conquered their enemies?
   a. Caleb  
   b. Moses  
   c. Joshua  
   d. Othniel

3. Which of the following statements did Joshua make regarding the nations that remained among the Israelites?
   a. Swear by the names of their gods  
   b. Make these nations your slaves  
   c. Trade goods with these nations  
   d. Do not associate with these nations

4. What did Joshua say would lead the LORD to stop driving out nations before the Israelites?
   a. Forgetting to remember the Sabbath  
   b. Intermarrying with other nations  
   c. Israelite tribes battling each other  
   d. Nothing

5. According to Joshua, what would be a result of the Israelites associating with the other nations living in their land?
   a. The nations would become thorns in the Israelite’s eyes  
   b. Intermarriages that were blessed by the LORD  
   c. Blessings from the gods of the other nations  
   d. Diverse friendships

6. According to Joshua, what would be a consequence for the Israelites if they served and bowed down to other gods?
   a. The LORD would return them to Egypt  
   b. The LORD would return them to the desert for another 40 years  
   c. The LORD would smite their livestock  
   d. They would perish from the good land the LORD gave them
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Joshua 24

1. According to Joshua, which of Israel's ancestors had lived along the Euphrates and worshiped other gods?
   a. Terah the father of Abraham  
   b. Abraham the father of Isaac  
   c. Isaac the father of Jacob  
   d. Jacob the father of Joseph

2. Which of Israel's ancestors did the LORD lead to Canaan, giving him many descendents?
   a. Abraham  
   b. Isaac  
   c. Jacob  
   d. Joseph

3. Which of Isaac's sons went down to Egypt?
   a. Esau  
   b. Jacob  
   c. Both  
   d. Neither

4. Who did God send to bring the Israelites out of Egypt?
   a. Abraham  
   b. Moses and Aaron  
   c. Jacob and Esau  
   d. Isaac

5. Where did the Israelites live for a long time after they fled from the Egyptians?
   a. The land of the Amorites  
   b. The land of the Perizzites  
   c. The land of the Canaanites  
   d. The wilderness

6. Which of the following did the LORD give to Israel?
   a. Land they did not toil  
   b. Cities they did not build  
   c. Vineyards and olive groves they did not plant  
   d. All of the above

7. What were the Israelites told to do with the gods their ancestors worshiped?
   a. Melt them and make an alter for the LORD  
   b. Throw them in the Euphrates river  
   c. Throw them away  
   d. Bury them under their tents

8. What did Joshua say the LORD would do if the Israelites forsook him?
   a. Kill their firstborn livestock  
   b. Bring disaster on them  
   c. Send ten plagues upon them  
   d. Bless them anyway

9. What did Joshua place under an oak tree near the holy place of the LORD as a witness against the Israelites if they were untrue to God?
   a. A stone  
   b. An alter  
   c. A well  
   d. A pole

10. How old was Joshua when he died?
    a. 100 years  
    b. 110 years  
    c. 120 years  
    d. The Bible does not say
11. Where was Joshua buried?
   a. Under an oak tree  
   b. The valley of Ephraim  
   c. South of Mount Gaash  
   d. Timnath Serah

12. Where were Joseph’s bones buried?
   a. Shechem  
   b. Gibeah  
   c. Timnah Serah  
   d. Mount Gaash

13. Which of the ancestors of the Israelites had long ago purchased the land Joseph’s bones were buried on for 100 pieces of silver?
   a. Abraham  
   b. Isaac  
   c. Jacob  
   d. Esau

14. Who was the father of Eleazar, the priest buried at Gibeah?
   a. Othniel  
   b. Aaron  
   c. Phinehas  
   d. Reuben
Judges 1

1. Which tribe of Israel did the LORD say should go up first to fight against the Canaanites?
   a. Simeon  
   b. Ephraim  
   c. Judah  
   d. Reuben

2. Who did Judah ask to go with them to fight against the Canaanites?
   a. Simeonites  
   b. Asherites  
   c. Gadites  
   d. The entire Israelite nation

3. At which location did Judah strike down 10,000 men?
   a. Hebron  
   b. Kiriath Sepher  
   c. Bethel  
   d. Bezek

4. Whose thumbs and big toes did Judah cut off?
   a. Adoni-Bezek's  
   b. Abishai's  
   c. Adaiah's  
   d. Adiziah's

5. Which tribe put Jerusalem to the sword and set it on fire?
   a. Gad  
   b. Naphthali  
   c. Benjamin  
   d. Judah

6. Which city was formerly called Kiriath Arba?
   a. Debir  
   b. Jerusalem  
   c. Hebron  
   d. Bethel

7. Who was Caleb’s daughter?
   a. Ashkelon  
   b. Aksah  
   c. Jael  
   d. Kenaz

8. What did Caleb offer in exchange for the capture of Kiriath Sepher?
   a. 30 pieces of silver  
   b. 50 shekels of gold  
   c. His daughter  
   d. Land with springs of water

9. Who answered Caleb’s challenge to attack and capture Kiriath Sepher?
   a. Othniel  
   b. Judah  
   c. Kenaz  
   d. Barak

10. What special favor did Aksah ask of Caleb?
    a. Springs of water  
    b. Land in Kiriath Sepher  
    c. A husband  
    d. Flocks of sheep
11. Who went with Judah to live among the inhabitants of the Desert of Judah in the Negev near Arad?
   a. Simeonites
   b. Descendants of Moses’ father-in-law
   c. Othniel and Aksah
   d. Benjamites

12. Which city was totally destroyed and became known as Hormah?
   a. Ashkelon
   b. Beth Shemesh
   c. Beth Shan
   d. Zephath

13. Why were the men of Judah unable to drive out the people of the plains?
   a. They were too numerous
   b. The Lord was not with Judah
   c. The cities were fortified
   d. They had chariots fitted with iron

14. Which land was given to Caleb as promised by Moses?
   a. Jerusalem
   b. Hebron
   c. Kadesh
   d. The Promised Land

15. What happened to the man who showed the spies how to get into the city of Bethel?
   a. He was put to the sword
   b. He built a city called Luz
   c. He became a slave in the land of the Hittites
   d. He was hidden in Rahab’s house

16. What happened when Israel became too strong?
   a. They drove the Canaanites completely out
   b. They left Egypt
   c. They conquered the Amorites
   d. They pressed the Canaanites into forced labor

17. Who was confined to the hill country by the Amorites?
   a. Danites
   b. Asherites
   c. Naphtalites
   d. Judah

18. From Scorpion Pass to Sela and beyond was the boundaries of whose land?
   a. Asherites
   b. Adoni-Bezek
   c. Amorites
   d. Amalakites
Judges 2

1. Where did the angel of the Lord speak to the Israelites, telling them of their disobedience?
   a. Timnath Heres  
   b. Kitron  
   c. Ekron  
   d. Bokim

2. The angel of the Lord said that the Israelites should not have made a covenant with the people of the land, but should have broken down their _________________.
   a. store houses  
   b. altars  
   c. threshing floors  
   d. gates

3. What did the Israelites do at Bokim after the angel of the Lord had told them of their disobedience?
   a. Destroyed the Ashtoreths  
   b. Offered sacrifices to the Lord  
   c. Asked for a judge to deliver them  
   d. Oppressed the Canaanites

4. What did the Israelites do throughout the lifetime of Joshua and the elders who outlived him, who had seen all the great things the Lord had done in Israel?
   a. Served the Lord  
   b. Worshipped the Baals  
   c. Intermarried with the Canaanites  
   d. Completely drove out the Canaanites, the Amorites, and the Amalekites

5. Where was Joshua buried?
   a. Bokim  
   b. The land of his ancestors  
   c. Timnath Heres  
   d. Kiriath Sepher

6. What is one of the ways that the next generation of Israelites did evil in the sight of the Lord and aroused his anger?
   a. Worshipped the people around them  
   b. Offered unholy sacrifices to the Lord  
   c. Forsook the Lord who brought them out of Canaan  
   d. Served Baal and the Ashtoreths

7. What did the Lord do in his anger against the Israelites?
   a. Handed them to raiders who plundered them  
   b. Destroyed their cities  
   c. Did not accept their sacrifices  
   d. Returned them to forced labor in Egypt

8. Whenever the generation of Israel after Joshua went out to fight, what did the hand of the Lord do for them?
   a. Drove out the inhabitants  
   b. Struck down the Philistines  
   c. Bound the hands of the raiders  
   d. Nothing, the Lord was against them

9. Who did the Lord raise up to save the Israelites out of the hands of the raiders?
   a. Caleb  
   b. The Levites  
   c. Judges  
   d. The Chiefs
10. **What did the Israelites do instead of listening to the judges?**
   a. Prostituted themselves to other gods  
   b. Obeyed God only  
   c. Killed the judges  
   d. Sold the judges into captivity

11. **Whenever the LORD raised up a judge, how long were the Israelites saved out of the hands of their enemies?**
   a. For forty years  
   b. As long as the judge lived  
   c. Until Israel quit crying out to the LORD  
   d. Until Israel served Baal again

12. **Why did the Lord relent from his anger and raise up a judge for Israel?**
   a. To keep his promise with Abraham  
   b. Israel turned back to him  
   c. Because of their groaning  
   d. They drove out the remaining inhabitants

13. **When the judge died, Israel refused to give up their evil practices and _______________.**
   a. stubborn ways  
   b. false gods  
   c. corrupt service  
   d. wicked disobedience

14. **Because Israel violated the covenant the Lord ordained for their ancestors, for what purpose did he say he would no longer drive out the remaining inhabitants of the land?**
   a. To test the Canaanites  
   b. To subject Israel to forced labor  
   c. To see if Israel would keep the way of the LORD  
   d. To build up Israel's army
Judges 3

1. What did the LORD want the Israelites to learn when he left the nations to test them?
   a. Dependence on God
   b. Warfare
   c. The Law of Moses
   d. Their ancestors’ ways

2. Into whose hands did the LORD sell Israel, to whom they were subject for eight years?
   a. Cushan-Rishathaim
   b. Kenaz
   c. The Perizzites
   d. The king of Moab

3. When Israel cried out because of their subjection to the king of Aram Naharaim, who did the LORD raise up as a deliverer?
   a. Shamgar
   b. Jephthah
   c. Othniel
   d. Ehud

4. How long did the land have peace while Othniel lived?
   a. Eight years
   b. Eighteen years
   c. Forty years
   d. Eighty years

5. After Othniel died, the Israelites did evil in the eyes of the LORD. To which king of Moab did he give power over Israel?
   a. Eglon
   b. Sihon
   c. Ehud
   d. Ahab

6. Who joined Eglon in his attack of Israel?
   a. The Amorites and the Anakinites
   b. The Hivites and the Jebusites
   c. The Edomites and the Philistines
   d. The Ammonites and the Amalekites

7. Who was the left-handed man that the LORD sent as a deliverer for the Israelites?
   a. Ehud
   b. Gideon
   c. Gera
   d. Barak

8. What did Ehud take to Eglon, king of Moab?
   a. A message from the Israelites
   b. A tribute
   c. 1,000 shekels of silver
   d. A tenth of their plunder

9. Which of the following is a descriptor of Eglon?
   a. Left-handed
   b. A deliverer
   c. King of Gera
   d. Very fat

10. Where was Ehud when he decided to go back to Eglon?
    a. City of Palms
    b. The palace court
    c. The stone images near Gilgal
    d. Seirah
11. Where did Ehud keep his weapon when he went to see the king of Moab?
   a. Hanging from his belt on his left side  c. Strapped to his right thigh
   b. Strapped to his left thigh  d. Behind his back

12. What happened after Ehud plunged the sword into the king’s belly?
   a. The fat closed over it  c. The guards seized Ehud
   b. Ehud pulled the sword out  d. The sword’s handle broke off

13. When the servants found the doors of the upper room locked, what did they think Eglon was doing in the inner room of the palace?
   a. Praying  c. Talking with Ehud
   b. Sleeping  d. Relieving himself

14. What did Ehud do after he arrived in Seirah?
   a. Hid from the Moabites  c. Plunged his sword into the king’s belly
   b. Blew a trumpet  d. Led the attack against the Amorites

15. How many Moabites did Ehud and the Israelites strike down?
   a. 1,000  c. 10,000
   b. 5,000  d. 100,000

16. Under the leadership of which judge did the land have peace for eighty years?
   a. Ehud  c. Samson
   b. Tola  d. Othniel

17. With what did Shamgar strike down six hundred Philistines?
   a. Jawbone of a donkey  c. Double-edged sword
   b. Oxgoad  d. His bare hands
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**Judges 4**

1. **Because the Israelites did evil in the eyes of the LORD after Ehud was dead, into whose hands were they sold?**
   - a. Jael’s
   - b. Jabin’s
   - c. Cushman-Rishathaim’s
   - d. Sisera’s

2. **Where did Jabin, king of Canaan reign?**
   - a. Hazor
   - b. Bethel
   - c. Caesarea
   - d. Hebron

3. **Who was the commander of Jabin’s army?**
   - a. Barak
   - b. Sisera
   - c. Eglon
   - d. Heber

4. **Who had 900 chariots fitted with iron and cruelly oppressed the Israelites for twenty years?**
   - a. Purah
   - b. Oreb
   - c. Abinoam
   - d. Sisera

5. **In the hill country of Ephraim, to whom did the Israelites go to have their disputes decided?**
   - a. Barak
   - b. Deborah
   - c. Sisera
   - d. Ehud

6. **Who did Deborah tell that the LORD commanded that he lead 10,000 men up to Mount Tabor to fight Sisera and his troops?**
   - a. Jabin
   - b. Heber
   - c. Barak
   - d. Gideon

7. **From what tribes of Israel was Barak to summon 10,000 men?**
   - a. Zebulun and Naphtali
   - b. Ephraim and Manasseh
   - c. Naphtali and Dan
   - d. Judah and Ephraim

8. **Why did Deborah tell Barak that the honor would not be his for defeating Sisera?**
   - a. The LORD would receive the honor
   - b. Deborah would kill Sisera herself
   - c. Barak would be defeated
   - d. Sisera would be handed over to a woman

9. **Who went with Barak to Kedesh?**
   - a. Heber, the Kenite
   - b. His father, Abinoam
   - c. Deborah
   - d. Caleb

10. **Where did Heber the Kenite pitch his tent?**
    - a. With the other descendants of Hobab
    - b. By the great tree in Zaanannim
    - c. By the great tree of Moreh
    - d. By the shores of the Jordan
11. Who was Hobab?
   a. Moses’ brother-in-law
   b. King of Moab
   c. King of Canaan
   d. Commander of Jabin’s army

12. At Barak’s advance, what did Sisera do?
   a. He fought Barak hand-to-hand
   b. Left his chariot and fled on foot
   c. Watched the battle from Mount Tabor
   d. Sounded the trumpet in retreat

13. Why did Sisera flee to the tent of Jael?
   a. There was an alliance between Jabin and the family of Heber
   b. Jael had agreed to hide him
   c. Jael was his wife
   d. The LORD led him there

14. What did Sisera ask Jael to give him?
   a. A skin of milk
   b. A blanket
   c. Water
   d. Food

15. How did Heber’s wife kill Sisera while he lay asleep, exhausted?
   a. Turned him over to Barak’s army
   b. Drove a tent peg through his temple
   c. Plunged a sword into his belly
   d. Set fire to 300 fox tails and sent them into the tent where he was sleeping
Judges 5

1. At the beginning of Judges Chapter 5, what did Deborah and Barak do?
   a. Wept over Israel  
   b. Buried Sisera  
   c. Fled to Mount Tabor  
   d. Sang a song

2. Which of the following is said to have happened when the LORD went out from Seir?
   a. Mountains crumbled  
   b. Oceans roared  
   c. All creation sang  
   d. Earth shook

3. What was abandoned in the days of Shamgar and Jael?
   a. Highways  
   b. City of Palms  
   c. Israel's storehouses  
   d. The hearts of men

4. The villagers in Israel would not fight until who arose?
   a. Barak  
   b. Othniel  
   c. Deborah  
   d. The captives of Abinoam

5. Who recite the victories of the LORD?
   a. Riders on white donkeys  
   b. Singers at the watering places  
   c. Those who walk along the road  
   d. All of the above

6. Whose roots were in Amalek?
   a. Ephraim  
   b. Dan  
   c. Naphtali  
   d. Asher

7. Those who bear a commander's staff come from where?
   a. Gilead  
   b. Zebulun  
   c. Reuben  
   d. Issachar

8. Where was there “much searching of heart”?
   a. The districts of Reuben  
   b. The highways of Gilead  
   c. The waters of Megiddo  
   d. Among the troops of Sisera

9. Who risked their very lives in the terraced fields?
   a. Dan and Asher  
   b. Zebulun and Asher  
   c. Zebulun and Naphtali  
   d. The kings of Canaan

10. In the Song of Deborah, what did the kings of Canaan carry off?
    a. Plunder of silver  
    b. People of Israel  
    c. Flocks of sheep  
    d. Nothing

11. Who did the angel of the LORD curse for not coming to help the LORD?
    a. Meroz  
    b. Jabin

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12. Who was “most blessed of tent-dwelling women”?
   a. Heber
   b. Jael
   c. Deborah
   d. Rahab

13. Whose mother peered through the window and cried out behind the lattice?
   a. Sisera’s
   b. Eglon’s
   c. Barak’s
   d. Jabin’s

14. At the conclusion of Deborah’s Song, to what are those that love the LORD compared?
   a. Jael
   b. Eagles
   c. The sun
   d. Colorful, embroidered garments
1. Because Israel did evil in the sight of the LORD, into whose hands did he give Israel for seven years?
   a. Moabites
   b. Midianites
   c. Kenites
   d. Cushites

2. Why did the Israelites prepare shelters for themselves in mountain clefts, caves and strongholds?
   a. The power of Midian was so oppressive
   b. They could not drive the Amorites out of the plains
   c. The Jordan had flooded
   d. To prepare to attack the Amalekites

3. What did the Midianites, Amalekites, and other eastern people do to Israel's crops?
   a. Watered them
   b. Weeded them
   c. Harvested them for themselves
   d. Ruined them

4. When the Midianites, the Amalekites and the other eastern people invaded the land with their livestock and their tents, to what were they compared?
   a. Swarms of locust
   b. Camels in the Desert of Shur
   c. Grains of sand on the seashore
   d. Stars in the night sky

5. What did the prophet the LORD sent to the Israelites remind them that they had been told NOT to do?
   a. Offer unacceptable sacrifices
   b. Harvest the Amorite's crops
   c. Worship the Amorite's gods
   d. Dwell in the hill country

6. Who was Gideon's father?
   a. Joshua
   b. Jonah
   c. Joash
   d. Job

7. What was Gideon doing with the wheat to keep it from the Midianites?
   a. Threshing it in a winepress
   b. Hiding it in the mountain clefts
   c. Dividing it among his neighbors
   d. Storing it in clay jars

8. Gideon's clan was the weakest of which tribe of Israel?
   a. Dan
   b. Ephraim
   c. Manasseh
   d. Asher

9. What offering did Gideon bring before the LORD?
   a. Blood of a bull
   b. A young goat and bread without yeast
   c. Two young doves
   d. A tenth of all he had

10. What happened to Gideon's offering, which was a sign that it was really the LORD who was speaking to him?
    a. Rain fell, but the offering remained dry
    b. Fire flared, but did not consume the offering
    c. Fire flared from the rock and consumed it
    d. The angel ascended from the flame
11. What did Gideon name the altar that he built to the LORD?
   a. The LORD Is My Rock                       c. The LORD is my Deliverer
   b. The LORD is a Consuming Fire             d. The LORD is Peace

12. The LORD commanded Gideon to sacrifice a bull using the wood from what?
   a. His father’s altar to Baal               c. The finest cedars from Lebanon
   b. The Asherah pole                         d. The temple of El-Berith

13. Who joined Gideon as he built a proper altar to the LORD and offered a second bull as a burnt offering?
   a. Joash                                        c. Ten of his servants
   b. His entire clan                              d. No one

14. When the townspeople learned that it was Gideon who demolished Baal’s altar, cut down the Asherah pole, and sacrificed a bull on the new altar, what did they want to do?
   a. Make Gideon their next judge               c. Reward Gideon
   b. Exile Gideon from their town               d. Kill Gideon

15. What name was Gideon given by the townspeople?
   a. Joash                                          c. Jerub-Baal
   b. Jephthah                                      d. Kimsal-Mons

16. Which of the following describes the way a fleece laid on the threshing floor would appear as a sign from God to Gideon that Israel would be saved?
   a. Dry, with dew on the ground                 c. Dry, on dry ground
   b. Dew-covered on dry ground                  d. Dew-covered, on dew-covered ground

17. How much dew did Gideon wring out of the fleece after the second test with the fleece?
   a. A bowl full                                c. About two hin
   b. A cup full                                 d. None, the fleece was dry
Judges 7

1. Where did Jerub-Baal and all his men camp?
   a. Near the hill of Moreh  
   b. At Beth-Shemesh  
   c. At the spring of Harod  
   d. At the rock of Etam

2. Why did the LORD say Gideon had too many men and could not deliver Midian into their hands?
   a. Most men were unprepared for battle  
   b. Israel would boast of their own strength  
   c. They could not move swiftly with so many men  
   d. The Midianites would hear them coming

3. Why did 22,000 men leave Gideon’s army?
   a. They lapped water like dogs  
   b. They got down on their knees to drink  
   c. They trembled with fear  
   d. They were not prepared for battle

4. When Gideon sent his men down to the water to drink, which men did the LORD keep in his army?
   a. Those that lapped like dogs  
   b. Those that got down on their knees to drink  
   c. Those that filled their canteens with water  
   d. Those that could swim

5. Out of the original 32,000 men in Gideon’s army, how many were kept for battle?
   a. 300  
   b. 1,200  
   c. 3,000  
   d. 22,000

6. Who went with Gideon to the outposts of the Midianite camp?
   a. Ten of his servants  
   b. Purah  
   c. The remaining 300 men  
   d. Oreb

7. In the dream, what tumbled into the Midianite camp and collapsed the tent?
   a. The upper millstone  
   b. A camel  
   c. An Asherah pole  
   d. A barley loaf

8. When Gideon heard the dream and the interpretation, what did he do next?
   a. Blew a trumpet to enter into battle  
   b. Bowed down and worshiped  
   c. Built an altar in that place  
   d. Tore his clothes

9. Into how many companies did Gideon divide his men?
   a. Three  
   b. Five  
   c. Seven  
   d. Ten

10. What were Gideon’s men to do after they blew their trumpets?
    a. Charge into battle  
    b. March around the camp seven times  
    c. Shout “For the LORD and for Gideon”  
    d. Set the camp on fire

11. When did Gideon and the hundred men with him reach the edge of the Midianite camp?
    a. At dusk  
    b. During the third watch
b. At the beginning of the middle watch  
d. At day break

12. When the three hundred trumpets sounded, what did the \textbf{LORD} cause to happen to the men throughout the camp?  
   a. They turned on each other with their swords  
   b. Trembled with fear  
   c. Fell down dead  
   d. Their speech was confused

13. The men of which tribe were called upon by Gideon to assist by seizing the waters of the Jordan as far as Beth Barah?  
   a. Ephraim  
   b. Asher  
   c. Naphtali  
   d. Judah

14. The men of Ephraim brought the heads of which two Midianite leaders to Gideon?  
   a. Zebah and Zalmunna  
   b. Orpah and Gaal  
   c. Oreb and Zeeb  
   d. Tola and Jair
Judges 8

1. Who was upset that Gideon did not call them when he went to fight Midian?
   a. Danites       c. Ephraimites
   b. Gadites       d. Simeonites

2. Who did Gideon first ask to provide his troops with bread, for they were worn out?
   a. Men of Sukkoth       c. Men of Ephraim
   b. Men of Abiezer       d. Men of Edom

3. What were the names of the two kings of Midian that Gideon was pursuing?
   a. Oreb and Zeeb       c. Zaccai and Zaphnath
   b. Zadok and Zanoah    d. Zebah and Zalmunna

4. When the officials of Sukkoth refused to provide bread for Gideon’s army, with what did Gideon say he would tear their flesh?
   a. Whips and chains       c. Desert thorns and briers
   b. A flagrum       d. His bare hands

5. Where was the second place Gideon went, asking that his men be provided bread?
   a. Sukkoth       c. Timnah
   b. Tabor       d. Peniel

6. How many elders of Sukkoth were there?
   a. 32       c. 77
   b. 50       d. 81

7. How did Gideon kill the men of Peniel because they did not provide his men with bread?
   a. Pulled down their tower       c. Pulled down the center columns of the temple
   b. Thrashed them with desert thorns and briers       d. Had his son Jether kill them

8. Who did Zebah and Zalmunna kill?
   a. Princes of Tabor       c. The men of Peniel
   b. Gideon’s brothers       d. The priests of Midian

9. What was the name of Gideon’s oldest son?
   a. Jether       c. Oreb
   b. Abimelek       d. Purah

10. Who killed Zebah and Zalmunna?
    a. A woman       c. Gideon
    b. Jether       d. The men of Sukkoth

11. After Gideon delivered Israel from the Midianites, what did the Israelites ask him to do?
    a. Give them each one earring from the plunder       c. Rule over them
    b. Make an idol that they could worship       d. Divide the land among the nations
12. What was the weight of the gold rings that were given to Gideon?
   a. 700 talents  
   b. 1,700 shekels  
   c. 2,700 mina  
   d. 7,000 talents

13. What did Gideon make out of the gold he received?
   a. An ephod  
   b. A staff  
   c. A golden calf  
   d. Earrings

14. What was the name of the son born to Gideon by his concubine?
   a. Shechem  
   b. Joash  
   c. Jerub-Baal  
   d. Abimelek

15. What did Israel set up as their god after Gideon died?
   a. Jerub-Baal  
   b. Baal-Berith  
   c. Hadad-Baal  
   d. Baal-Dagon
1. For what purpose did Abimelek use the seventy shekels of silver that the citizens of Shechem gave him?
   a. To make an ephod  
   b. To forge a sword to kill his brother  
   c. To make a crown  
   d. To hire reckless scoundrels

2. When Abimelek went to his father's home to murder his brothers, which brother escaped?
   a. Jether  
   b. Jotham  
   c. Joash  
   d. Josiah

3. Upon hearing that Abimelek was crowned king, where did Jotham go to address the citizens of Shechem?
   a. Mount Gerizim  
   b. Beth Millo  
   c. The temple of Baal-Berith  
   d. Ophrah

4. In Jotham's story about the trees who wanted to anoint a king for themselves, what kind of tree was first asked, "Be our king"?
   a. Fig  
   b. Olive  
   c. Cedar of Lebanon  
   d. Pomegranate

5. Which tree answered, "Should I give up my fruit, so good and sweet, to hold sway over the trees"?
   a. Olive  
   b. Pomegranate  
   c. Almond  
   d. Fig

6. Who did the trees finally ask to "Come and be our king"?
   a. Cedar of Lebanon  
   b. Fig tree  
   c. Thornbush  
   d. Olive tree

7. To where did Jotham flee because he was afraid of his brother, Abimelek?
   a. Beth Millo  
   b. Beer  
   c. Ophrah  
   d. Arumah

8. Who said that the Shechemites should serve the family of Hamor and not Abimelek?
   a. Ebed  
   b. Zebul  
   c. Jotham  
   d. Gaal

9. Who was the governor of Shechem?
   a. Zebul  
   b. Zebah  
   c. Zalmunna  
   d. Zeeb

10. What happened when Gaal led the citizens of Shechem out to fight?
    a. Abimelek laughed at him  
    b. They defeated Abimelek  
    c. Many were killed as they fled to the city gate  
    d. The citizens of Shechem surrendered
11. What did Zebul do to Gaal and his clan?
   a. Killed them
c. Beat them and left their bodies outside the gate
   b. Drove them out of Shechem
d. Imprisoned them in the tower of Shechem

12. What did Abimelek scatter over the city after he destroyed it?
   a. Ashes
c. Blood
   b. Salt
d. Threshed wheat

13. What did Abimelek and his men do with the branches they gathered?
   a. Made a sacrifice to El-Berith
c. Piled them against the stronghold and set it on fire
   b. Built an altar to the L ORD
d. Built a fortress

14. As Abimelek attacked the tower in Thebez, what happened to him?
   a. An upper millstone struck him on the head
c. The citizens set him on fire
   b. A woman killed him with a sword
d. He was crushed when the tower collapsed

15. Who killed Abimelek?
   a. A woman
c. Zebul
   b. Jotham
d. His armor bearer
Judges 10

1. Which man of Issachar rose to save Israel after the time of Abimelek?
   a. Jair           c. Jephthah
   b. Tola           d. Gideon

2. Where was Tola buried?
   a. Dodo           c. Kamon
   b. Gilead         d. Shamir

3. Who had thirty sons who rode thirty donkeys and controlled thirty towns in Gilead?
   a. Jair           c. Tola
   b. Gideon         d. Abimelek

4. What name was given to the thirty towns of Gilead that one of the judge’s sons controlled?
   a. Havvoth Jair   c. Havilah-Puah
   b. Hadattah Elon  d. Hazer-Tola

5. Where did the Philistines and Ammonites oppress the Israelites for eighteen years?
   a. West of the Jordan c. In Gilead
   b. The land of the Amalekites d. The hill country of Ephraim

6. Against whom did the Ammonites cross the Jordan to fight?
   a. Judah, Benjamin and Ephraim c. Ephraim and Manessah
   b. Reuben, Gad and the half-tribe of Manasseh d. Zebulun, Dan and Naphtali

7. When the Lord told Israel that he would no longer save them because they continued to forsake him and serve other gods, what did he tell Israel to do?
   a. Appoint a leader to lead them out of misery c. Cleanse themselves in the River Jordan
   b. Destroy the gods among them d. Cry out to the gods they had chosen

8. When the Ammonites were called to arms and camped in Gilead, where did the Israelites assemble and camp?
   a. Mizpah           c. Bethel
   b. Kadesh           d. Luz
Judges 11

1. Which Gileadite is described as a mighty warrior?
   a. Ibzan
   b. Jephthah
   c. Gideon
   d. Samson

2. Why did Jephthah’s brothers drive him away?
   a. His wife was a prostitute
   b. He hung out with a gang of scoundrels
   c. They did not want him to get any inheritance
   d. He refused to fight for Israel

3. After Jephthah fled to Tob, why did the elders of Gilead go to get him?
   a. To be their commander
   b. To deliver a message to the king of Edom
   c. To restore him to his family
   d. To punish him for stealing from Gilead

4. What message did Jephthah send to the Ammonite king?
   a. Give back the land that the God of Israel gave us
   b. What do you have against me that you have attacked my country
   c. Give my troops some bread
   d. Let us pass through your country to our own place

5. What did the king of the Ammonites say Israel did when they came up out of Egypt?
   a. Took Ammonite daughters as their wives
   b. Destroyed their Asherah poles
   c. Burned the Ammonite cities
   d. Took away his land

6. When Israel came up out of Egypt, what two lands did Jephthah say they skirted, because the kings would not give them permission to pass through their countries?
   a. Ammon and Kadesh
   b. Moab and Heshbon
   c. Moab and Edom
   d. Ammon and Edom

7. Which king of the Amorites did not trust Israel to pass through his territory and mustered all his troops at Jahaz and fought Israel?
   a. Chemosh
   b. Ibzan
   c. Sihon
   d. Zebah

8. Jephthah told the king of the Ammonites that Israel would possess the land the LORD had given them, and the Ammonites should take the land their god gives them. What was the name of this Ammonite god?
   a. Chemosh
   b. Baal
   c. Molech
   d. Dagon

9. Jephthah asked the king of the Ammonites if he was any better than which king of Moab?
   a. Sihon
   b. Balak
   c. Zippor
   d. Eglon
10. What did Jephthah vow he would sacrifice as a burnt offering if the LORD would give the Ammonites into his hands?
   a. His first born son   c. The finest of his sheep
   b. A bull and a young goat   d. Whatever comes out of his house to greet him

11. When Jephthah returned to Mizpah, who came out to meet him?
   a. His wife   c. His concubine
   b. His daughter   d. His servant

12. What did Jephthah do when he saw his daughter come out to meet him?
   a. Cried for joy   c. Joined her in dancing to the sound of timbrels
   b. Plead for God to release him from his vow   d. Tore his clothes

13. What was the one request that Jephthah’s daughter had of him?
   a. Let her marry   c. Let her roam the hills and weep with her friends
   b. Honor his vow to God   d. Let her live

14. For how many days does Israelite tradition call for the young women to commemorate the daughter of Jephthah the Gileadite?
   a. Two   c. Seven
   b. Four   d. Ten
1. Which tribe was upset that Jephthah fought the Ammonites without asking them to go with him?
   a. Dan  
   b. Manasseh  
   c. Ephraim  
   d. Judah

2. What did the Ephraimite forces intend to do to Jephthah?
   a. Burn down his house  
   b. Make him their commander  
   c. Kill him with a sword  
   d. Drive him out of Shechem

3. What did the Ephraimites say about the Gileadites?
   a. You are the weakest of all Israel  
   b. You are renegades from Ephraim and Manasseh  
   c. You are proud and arrogant  
   d. You have forsaken the LORD our God

4. The Gileadites captured the fords of which river that led to Ephraim?
   a. Jabbock  
   b. Kishon  
   c. Jordan  
   d. Pison

5. What word was a survivor of Ephraim asked to say if he wanted to cross over the river?
   a. Shabbat  
   b. Shibboleth  
   c. Shalom  
   d. Shevarim

6. What would happen to a survivor of Ephraim if he could not pronounce the word correctly?
   a. They safely passed into Ephraim  
   b. They were killed  
   c. They were tortured  
   d. They were imprisoned

7. Which judge led Israel for six years?
   a. Jephthah  
   b. Ibzan  
   c. Othniel  
   d. Shamgar

8. Who led Israel right after Jephthah?
   a. Ibzan  
   b. Tola  
   c. Samson  
   d. Elon

9. Which judge gave away his thirty daughters in marriage to those outside his clan and brought in thirty young women as wives for his sons?
   a. Adbon  
   b. Jair  
   c. Izban  
   d. Shamgar

10. Which judge was from Zebulun and led Israel for ten years?
    a. Izban  
    b. Elon  
    c. Abdon  
    d. Tola

11. Which judge had forty sons and thirty grandsons, who rode seventy donkeys?
    a. Ibzan  
    b. Elon  
    c. Abdon  
    d. Gideon
Joshua, Judges, & Ruth Study Guide

Student Edition

Section 4: Judges 7-15

Judges 13

1. What was the name of the Danite whose wife was unable to give birth?
   a. Zorah        c. Micah
   b. Manoah       d. Joash

2. Which of the following did the angel of the Lord say to Manoah’s wife?
   a. Present yourself to the priest in Midian
   b. You have found favor with God and will give birth to a son
   c. Drink no wine and eat nothing unclean
   d. Do not allow a razor to touch your head

3. What did the angel tell Manoah’s wife that her son was to be?
   a. Dedicated to all Israel
   b. A Nazarite
   c. Deliverer from the Moabites
   d. King of Israel

4. How did Manoah’s wife describe the man of God who spoke to her?
   a. All dressed in white
   b. Bright shining as the sun
   c. An ordinary man
   d. Very awesome

5. What did Manoah do after hearing the news that his wife was to bear a son?
   a. Prayed to the Lord
   b. Tore his clothes
   c. Laughed
   d. Held a feast

6. What did Manoah ask the man of God concerning the birth of his son?
   a. What is the rule to govern his life and work?
   b. What is to be his name?
   c. When will your words be fulfilled?
   d. How could this be, my wife is of old age?

7. Why did Manoah want the angel of the Lord to stay with them?
   a. Instruct them on how to raise the boy
   b. So Manoah could prepare a young goat for him
   c. To bless their house
   d. To share the news with his family

8. What did the angel of the Lord tell Manoah he should do with the young goat?
   a. Give him some to eat
   b. Offer it to the Lord
   c. Take it to the temple as a sacrifice
   d. Sprinkle its blood seven times before the Lord

9. What did Manoah sacrifice to the Lord?
   a. His daughter
   b. A fellowship offering
   c. A young goat and a grain offering
   d. A sin offering

10. What happened as the flame blazed up from Manoah’s sacrifice?
    a. Manoah was struck dead
    b. The goat did not burn
    c. The grain offering consumed the goat
    d. The angel ascended in the flame

11. What name did Manoah’s wife give to the boy?
    a. Gideon
    b. Samson
    c. Jerub-Baal
    d. Jair
Judges 14

1. **Where did Samson see a Philistine woman that he wanted as his wife?**
   a. Gaza
   b. Timnah
   c. Puah
   d. Zorah

2. **What happened as Samson approached the vineyards of Timnah?**
   a. He was attacked by the Philistines
   b. His father and mother were killed
   c. The elders of Timnah forbade him to enter
   d. A young lion came roaring toward him

3. **Outside Timnah, when the Spirit of the Lord came powerfully upon Samson, what did he do?**
   a. Struck down 10,000 men
   b. Prophesied loudly
   c. Tore apart the lion
   d. Stripped fifty men of everything

4. **When Samson returned to Timnah to marry the woman, what did he see in the lion’s carcass?**
   a. An angel of the LORD
   b. The jawbone of a donkey
   c. A tamarisk tree sprouting
   d. A swarm of bees and some honey

5. **To whom did Samson give some of the honey?**
   a. His parents
   b. His wife
   c. His wife’s parents
   d. No one

6. **When the people saw Samson, they gave him thirty ______________.**
   a. young goats
   b. linen garments
   c. donkeys
   d. companions

7. **What did Samson tell his companions he would give them if they answered his riddle?**
   a. His wife
   b. His servants
   c. Linen garments
   d. 50 shekels of silver

8. **How long did the wedding feast last?**
   a. One day
   b. Three days
   c. Seven days
   d. Ten days

9. **What did the companions threaten to do to Samson’s wife if she did not coax Samson to explaining the riddle?**
   a. Burn her and her father’s household
   b. Steal her property
   c. Ridicule her in front of the townspeople
   d. Drive her family out of Timnah

10. **Why did Samson finally explain the riddle to his wife?**
    a. To show his love for her
    b. She continued to press him
    c. Her father forced him to
    d. He learned of the threat to her life
11. Before sunset on the seventh day, the men of the town said to Samson, “What is sweeter than honey? What is stronger than _______________?”
   a. the LORD Jehovah  
   b. Samson  
   c. a lion  
   d. a donkey

12. Samson told the men of the town that they would not have solved his riddle had they not done what?
   a. Plowed with my heifer  
   b. Harvested my field
   c. Feasted from my table  
   d. Drunk from my goblet

13. Where did Samson strike down thirty men, stripped them of everything and gave their clothes to those who had explained the riddle?
   a. Timnah
   b. Zorah
   c. Thebez
   d. Ashkelon

14. What happened to Samson’s wife after he returned to his father’s home?
   a. She died
   b. She was thrown into the streets as a prostitute  
   c. She returned to her father’s home  
   d. She was given to one of Samson’s companions
Judges 15

1. What did the father offer Samson when he would not let Samson in to see his wife?
   a. A young goat  
   b. Linen garments  
   c. Honey  
   d. His wife’s younger sister

2. How many foxes did Samson catch?
   a. 100  
   b. 200  
   c. 300  
   d. 500

3. What did Samson attach to each pair of fox tails that he tied together?
   a. Timbrels  
   b. A Torch  
   c. A Sword  
   d. Thornbushes

4. Which of the following did Samson burn that belonged to the Philistines?
   a. Their wives  
   b. Asherah poles  
   c. Shocks and standing grain  
   d. Cattle and livestock

5. What did the Philistines do in response to Samson burning their shocks and standing grain, vineyards and olive groves?
   a. Burned his wife and her father  
   b. Held him captive in a cave in the rock of Etam  
   c. Pledged to kill 3,000 men of Judah  
   d. Dropped a millstone on his head

6. Why did the Philistines camp in Judah, spreading our near Lehi?
   a. To take Samson prisoner  
   b. To take control of the Jordan River  
   c. To fight Judah  
   d. To avenge the death of their king

7. Why did the 3,000 men from Judah go down to the cave in the rock of Etam?
   a. To warn Samson so he could escape  
   b. To hide from the Philistines  
   c. To hand Samson over to the Philistines  
   d. To offer Sacrifices to God

8. What request did Samson make of the 3,000 men of Judah?
   a. Not let any harm come to his parents  
   b. Not kill him themselves  
   c. Prop him up between the central pillars  
   d. Return his body to Zorah

9. With what did the men of Judah bind Samson’s hands?
   a. Two new ropes  
   b. Flax  
   c. Seven fresh bowstrings  
   d. Chains that had never been used

10. When the Spirit of the Lord came upon Samson powerfully, what did the ropes on his arms become like?
    a. Honey  
    b. Charred flax  
    c. Whips to use against the Philistines  
    d. Iron chains
11. With what did Samson strike down 1,000 men?
   a. 300 fox tails
   b. Carcass of a lion
   c. Jawbone of a donkey
   d. The sword of Goliath

12. What was the place called where Samson threw away the jawbone?
   a. En Hakkore
   b. El-Jazreel
   c. Beth Shemesh
   d. Ramath Lehi

13. What happened when God opened up the hollow place in Lehi?
   a. The earth swallowed Samson’s body
   b. Water came out of it
   c. Samson buried his wife
   d. An angel appeared to Samson

14. What was the name of the spring from which Samson drank water and was revived?
   a. Ramath Lehi
   b. Engaddi
   c. En Hakkore
   d. Beer Lahai Roi
### Judges 16

1. **Where was Samson when he saw a prostitute?**
   - a. Gaza
   - b. Ashkelon
   - c. Timnah
   - d. Eshtaol

2. **When did the people of Gaza plan to kill Samson at the city gate?**
   - a. Midnight
   - b. Noon
   - c. The third watch
   - d. Dawn

3. **What secret did the rulers of the Philistines want Delilah to discover?**
   - a. Where the Israelite army was hiding
   - b. When Samson planned to leave the city
   - c. What gave Samson his great strength
   - d. The answer to Samson’s riddle

4. **Who was offered 1,100 shekels of silver from each of the rulers of the Philistines?**
   - a. Jephthah
   - b. Micah
   - c. Zebul
   - d. Delilah

5. **When Delilah first asked Samson the secret of his strength, what did he say should be used to subdue him?**
   - a. Seven fresh bowstrings that have not been dried
   - b. New ropes that have never been used
   - c. Seven fresh bowstrings that have never been used
   - d. Weave his seven braids into the fabric on the loom

6. **With what did Delilah try to subdue Samson the second time?**
   - a. Iron chains
   - b. New ropes
   - c. Fresh bowstrings
   - d. Shaving his head

7. **On Delilah’s third attempt to subdue Samson, what happened when she said, “Samson, the Philistines are upon you”?**
   - a. The Philistines seized him and gouged out his eyes
   - b. The ropes snapped off as if they were threads
   - c. The chains fell off his arms
   - d. He pulled up the pin and the loom with the fabric

8. **Why did Samson tell Delilah the truth about the secret of his great strength?**
   - a. He felt sorry for her
   - b. She answered his riddle
   - c. She tricked him into telling her
   - d. She nagged him until he was sick to death

9. **After Samson’s head was shaved, why was he unable to shake himself free as he had done before?**
   - a. The L ORD had left him
   - b. The Philistines overpowered him and put him in bronze shackles
   - c. Delilah had weaved his braids into the fabric
   - d. Delilah had bound his hands and feet
10. What did the Philistines do to Samson when they seized him?
   a. Shaved his head  
   b. Made him entertain the Philistines  
   c. Gorged out his eyes  
   d. Killed him

11. What task was Samson given in prison?
   a. Grinding grain  
   b. Making bronze images of Dagon  
   c. Making bronze shackles  
   d. Barber

12. Who did the rulers of the Philistines say had delivered Samson into their hands?
   a. God  
   b. Dagon  
   c. Delilah  
   d. Baal-Berith

13. Where in the temple did Samson ask the servant to place him?
   a. Near the Holy of Holies  
   b. Leaning against the outer wall  
   c. On the roof top  
   d. Against the pillars that support the temple

14. About how many men and women were on the roof of the temple watching Samson perform?
   a. 500  
   b. 1,000  
   c. 3,000  
   d. 5,000

15. In whose tomb was Samson buried?
   a. His brother’s  
   b. Jotham’s  
   c. Manoah’s  
   d. Micah’s
Judges 17

1. Who returned 1,100 shekels of silver to his mother?
   a. Manoah
   b. Samson
   c. Abimelek
   d. Micah

2. What did the mother have made for her son?
   a. A bronze ephod
   b. An image overlaid with silver
   c. Regal clothes
   d. An altar to Baal

3. How many shekels of silver was given to the silversmith to make an idol for Micah?
   a. 10
   b. 100
   c. 200
   d. 1,100

4. In addition to household gods, what else did Micah make to put in his shrine?
   a. A golden snake
   b. An altar
   c. Asherah pole
   d. An ephod

5. Which town had the young Levite left in search of a new place to stay?
   a. Bethlehem
   b. Ephraim
   c. Gaza
   d. Luz

6. Why did Micah want the young Levite to live with him?
   a. Become his servant
   b. Be his teacher
   c. Be his priest
   d. Because he had no sons

7. In addition to clothes and food, what did Micah offer to give the young Levite to live with him?
   a. Ten shekels of silver per year
   b. An idol from his shrine
   c. His own servants
   d. Two camels

8. Why did Micah say that the L ORD would be good to him?
   a. He had returned the silver to his mother
   b. The Levite had become his priest
   c. He destroyed the idol his mother made him
   d. He prayed every day
Judges 18

1. When the Danites were seeking a place of their own where they might settle, how many of their leading men did they send to spy out the land?
   a. Five  
   b. Ten  
   c. Twelve  
   d. Twenty-four

2. Whose voice did the five spies recognize while they were in the hill country of Ephraim?
   a. God’s  
   b. Micah’s  
   c. The young Levite’s  
   d. Manoah’s

3. In which city were the people prosperous and living in safety, like the Sidonians, at peace and secure?
   a. Laodicea  
   b. Laos  
   c. Lycia  
   d. Laish

4. How did the five spies describe the land they had seen to their fellow Danites?
   a. A land flowing with milk and honey  
   b. A desert wasteland  
   c. A spacious land that lacks nothing  
   d. A land full of giants, too strong for us

5. Where did the 600 Danites set up camp on their way to battle?
   a. Kiriath Jearim  
   b. Kiriath Arba  
   c. Hill country of Ephraim  
   d. Eshtaol

6. When the five men entered the young Levite’s house, what did they do?
   a. Killed the priest  
   b. Stole the idol, ephod and household gods  
   c. Blessed him and left in peace  
   d. Removed their shoes

7. What did the young Levite become to the Danites?
   a. Their priest  
   b. Their household servant  
   c. A thorn in their flesh  
   d. An abomination

8. When the Danites left Micah’s house, who did they put in the front of the procession?
   a. The five spies  
   b. The young Levite  
   c. 600 armed warriors  
   d. Their little children their livestock and possessions

9. Who had no one to rescue them from the Danites because they lived a long way from Sidon and had no relationship with anyone else?
   a. Micah and his household  
   b. The young Levite  
   c. The people of Laish  
   d. Manoah and his clan

10. The city of Laish was in a valley near __________.
    a. Lanthanum  
    b. Samarium  
    c. Beth Rehob  
    d. Carchemish
11. What was the city of Laish known as after it was rebuilt?
   a. Sidon
   b. Gibeah
   c. Zorah
   d. Dan
Judges 19

1. How long had the concubine from Bethlehem been back at her parents’ home before her husband went to persuade her to return?
   a. Four days           c. Three months
   b. Seven days          d. Four months

2. When the Levite from a remote area in the hill country of Ephraim went to his concubine’s parents’ house, what response did he receive?
   a. His father-in-law gladly welcomed him
   b. Her parents killed him
   c. The townspeople ran him out of the city gate
   d. His concubine turned him away

3. On which day did the Levite leave with his concubine and his servant toward Jebus?
   a. Third
   b. Fourth
   c. Fifth
   d. Sabbath

4. Where did the Levite head toward with his two saddled donkeys and his concubine?
   a. Jebus
   b. Bethlehem
   c. Beth Rehob
   d. Moab

5. In which city did the Levite spend the night in the city square because no one took him in for the night?
   a. Ramah
   b. Gibeah
   c. Jebus
   d. Laish

6. What did the Levite tell the old man that he, his concubine and his servants needed?
   a. Straw and fodder for the donkeys
   b. Bread and wine
   c. Water for his cattle
   d. Nothing

7. Why did the wicked men of Gibeah want the Levite to be brought out from the old man’s house?
   a. To punish him for stealing their household gods
   b. To kill him
   c. To have sex with him
   d. To send him back to Bethlehem

8. Where did the master find his concubine in the morning?
   a. In the doorway
   b. On his donkey
   c. At her father’s house
   d. In the city square

9. Into how many pieces did the Levite cut up his concubine?
   a. Two
   b. Seven
   c. Ten
   d. Twelve
Judges 20

1. Where did all of Israel from Dan to Beersheba and from the land of Gilead come together as one and assemble before the LORD?
   a. Mizpah  
   b. Bethel  
   c. Gibeah  
   d. Hebron

2. How many men armed with swords gathered at Mizpah to decide what should be done to the Benjamites?
   a. 7,000  
   b. 64,000  
   c. 200,000  
   d. 400,000

3. Who heard that the Israelites had assembled before the LORD at Mizpah?
   a. Jebusites  
   b. Levites  
   c. Benjamites  
   d. Philistines

4. Why did the Levite say he took his concubine, cut her into pieces and sent one piece to each region of Israel’s inheritance?
   a. She was unfaithful to him  
   b. She had committed a sin against all Israel  
   c. The men of Gibeah committed a lewd and outrageous act  
   d. The LORD commanded this sacrifice

5. What did the tribes of Israel tell the tribe of Benjamin to do?
   a. Destroy your Asheroth poles  
   b. Hand over the wicked men of Gibeah  
   c. Take the hill country as your land  
   d. Purge the evil from your own tribe

6. How many swordsmen did the Benjamites mobilize from their towns?
   a. 700  
   b. 26,000  
   c. 250,000  
   d. 400,000

7. What description was given to the seven hundred select troops from the Benjamites?
   a. All were left-handed  
   b. Could sling a stone at a fly and not miss  
   c. Fit for battle  
   d. All of the above

8. Where did the Israelites go to inquire of God as to who should go first to fight against the Benjamites?
   a. Mizpah  
   b. Shiloh  
   c. Bethel  
   d. Gibeah

9. Whom did the LORD say should go first to fight against the Benjamites?
   a. Judah  
   b. Levi  
   c. Issachar  
   d. Simeon

10. How many Israelites did the Benjamites cut down the first day on the battlefield at Gibeah?
    a. 8,000  
    b. 18,000  
    c. 22,000  
    d. 26,000
11. What happened on the second day when the Benjamites came out from Gibeah to oppose Israel?
   a. The L ORD caused the sun to stand still
   b. The L ORD handed over the Benjamites in defeat
   c. The Benjamites cut down 18,000 Israelites
   d. Israelites fled the battlefield in total defeat

12. After the second day of battle against the Benjamites, what did the Israelites do?
   a. Fasted and presented burnt and fellowship offerings
   b. Joined together to praise the L ORD in victory
   c. Went up to Mizpah where the ark of the covenant was kept
   d. Returned home

13. Who ministered before the ark of the covenant of God at Bethel in those days?
   a. Aaron
   b. Eleazar
   c. Gershom
   d. Phinehas

14. On the third day of battle as the Benjamites were saying, “We are defeating them as before”, what were the Israelites saying?
   a. Be strong and very courageous!
   b. Let’s retreat and draw them away from the city
   c. If God is for us, who can be against us?
   d. For God and for Israel!

15. Who defeated Benjamin?
   a. The L ORD
   b. The tribe of Judah
   c. The men of Gibeah
   d. The combined Israelite forces

16. What was the signal for the men of Israel to counterattack?
   a. The blowing of trumpets
   b. A red rope hanging from the wall of the city
   c. The short blasts from the trumpet
   d. A great cloud of smoke rising from the city

17. When the Israelites counterattacked, the Benjamites were terrified because they realized that had come upon them.
   a. the L ORD
   b. disaster
   c. death
   d. the men of Gibeah

18. The Israelites cut down 5,000 Benjamites along the roads as the Benjamites fled toward .
   a. the rock of Rimmon
   b. the desert of Sin
   c. Gidom
   d. Happy Valley

19. How many Benjamite men were successful in fleeing from the Israelites?
   a. None
   b. 400
   c. 600
   d. 2,000

20. What did the men of Israel do to the towns of Benjamin?
   a. Plunder their gold and silver
   b. Put them to the sword
   c. Stole their animals
   d. All of the above
Judges 21

1. What oath concerning the Benjamites did the men of Israel take at Mizpah?
   a. To kill them all to avenge the death of the concubine
   b. Not sleep until the tribe had been wiped out
   c. Not allow their sons to marry a Benjamite
   d. Not give their daughters in marriage to a Benjamite

2. Where did the men of Israel gather, sitting before God until evening, raising their voices and weeping bitterly?
   a. Mizpah
   b. Bethel
   c. Shiloh
   d. Gibeah

3. Based upon a solemn oath, what was to happen to anyone who failed to assemble before the LORD at Mizpah?
   a. Would be enslaved to the other tribes
   b. Would be put to death
   c. Would be cut off from Israel for seven days
   d. Land would be taken away

4. Who failed to assemble before the LORD at Mizpah?
   a. Jibbea Haddath
   b. Jericho
   c. Jabeth Barnea
   d. Jabesh Gilead

5. Who from Jabesh Gilead was to be spared from the sword?
   a. All the women
   b. Men under age twelve
   c. Any virgin
   d. Anyone with blood over their doorframe

6. What was done to the women of Jabesh Gilead who were spared?
   a. Given to the Benjamites
   b. Became slaves of Judah
   c. Taken to a camp at Mizpah
   d. Taken to the temple to be purified

7. What was the issue with the women who were given to the Benjamites?
   a. The Benjamites had taken an oath to not marry from another tribe
   b. There were not enough of them
   c. They had brought their household gods with them
   d. They spent too much money at the mall

8. Where was the annual festival to the LORD?
   a. Shiloh
   b. Gilgal
   c. Mizpah
   d. Shechem

9. Where were the Benjamites to hide and await the young women of Shiloh to join in the dancing?
   a. Rock of Rimmon
   b. The gates of the city
   c. The vineyards
   d. The temple

10. What was Israel to say if any of the girls' fathers or brothers complained?
    a. You are serving the LORD
    b. We need to provide Benjamin a peace offering
    c. You have broken your oath
    d. Do us a favor of helping them
11. Judges concludes by stating, “In those days Israel had no ________; everyone did as they saw fit.”
   a. morals  c. king
   b. law     d. God
Ruth 1

1. Why did Elimelek and his family go to live for a while in the country of Moab?
   a. A plague killed their livestock  
   b. They had relatives in Moab  
   c. There was a famine in the land  
   d. The Ephrathites had overrun their land

2. Where in Judah did the family live before going to Moab?
   a. Bethlehem  
   b. Hebron  
   c. Beersheba  
   d. Gerar

3. What was the name of Naomi's husband?
   a. Abimelech  
   b. Elimelek  
   c. Boaz  
   d. Eleazar

4. Who were the two sons of Elimelek?
   a. Ephraim and Manasseh  
   b. Abijah and Asa  
   c. Mahlon and Kilion  
   d. Micah and Issiah

5. Naomi's sons married Moabite women named Ruth and ____________.
   a. Orpah  
   b. Oreb  
   c. Ophni  
   d. Ophelia

6. How long after they had lived in Moab did Naomi's sons die?
   a. One year  
   b. Five years  
   c. Three years  
   d. Ten years

7. Why did Naomi prepare to return home with her daughters-in-law?
   a. Her sons had died  
   b. All Jews were exiled from Moab  
   c. The Lord had provided food for his people  
   d. To bury her husband

8. What did Naomi hope that the Lord would grant her daughters-in-law?
   a. Peace in the land of Moab  
   b. Rest in the home of another husband  
   c. Safe return to Judah  
   d. Wealth for the kindness they showed her

9. What did Ruth and Orpah say to Naomi the first time she kissed them goodbye?
   a. Where you go, we will go.  
   b. Why has the Lord's hand turned against us?  
   c. We will stay because of your kindness  
   d. We will go back with you to your people.

10. Which of Naomi's daughters-in-law decided to return to her people and her gods?
    a. Orpah  
    b. Mara  
    c. Ruth  
    d. Deborah

11. Which of the following statements did Ruth say to Naomi, when Naomi was trying to convince her to return to her home?
    a. Your land will be my land  
    b. Where you die, I will die  
    c. My gods will be your gods  
    d. All of the above
12. By what name did Naomi want wish to be called?
   a. Massah  
   b. Meriam  
   c. Meribah  
   d. Mara

13. Which of the following did Naomi say the Almighty had brought upon her?
   a. Misfortune  
   b. Prosperity  
   c. Joy  
   d. Fullness

14. When Naomi and Ruth arrive in Bethlehem?
   a. Just before Passover  
   b. During the Festival of Tents  
   c. As the famine was beginning  
   d. At the barley harvest
Ruth 2

1. Who was Boaz?
   a. Naomi’s husband
   b. A harvester from Moab
   c. A man from the clan of Elimelek
   d. Son of Obed

2. What did Ruth tell Naomi that she wanted to do?
   a. Find a husband among the harvesters
   b. Pick up leftover grain from the fields
   c. Return to her parents
   d. Steal grain from the threshing floor

3. Whose field did Ruth enter to glean behind the harvesters?
   a. Mahlon’s
   b. Elimelek’s
   c. Jesse’s
   d. Boaz’s

4. How did Boaz greet the harvesters?
   a. The LORD be with you!
   b. Shalom!
   c. Who is that young woman?
   d. The LORD bless you!

5. How did the harvesters answer Boaz when he greeted them?
   a. May His face shine upon you!
   b. May the Almighty show you his faithfulness!
   c. God has given you bounty!
   d. The LORD bless you!

6. Whom did Boaz ask about the young woman he saw in the fields?
   a. The overseer
   b. The woman sitting in the shelter
   c. The elders of Bethlehem
   d. Naomi

7. What instructions did Boaz give Ruth regarding his field?
   a. Go away and glean in another field
   b. I have told the men not to lay a hand on you
   c. When you are thirsty, get water from the river
   d. Glean ahead of my servant girls

8. What did Boaz hope the LORD would do for Ruth because of what she did for Naomi since the death of her husband?
   a. Grant her a husband
   b. Lead her safely home
   c. Give her food from the harvest
   d. Richly reward her

9. According to Boaz, where had Ruth come to take refuge?
   a. In the field of her guardian-redeemer
   b. In the homeland of her forefathers
   c. Under the wings of the God of Israel
   d. In the city of David

10. What did Boaz do that put Ruth at ease?
    a. Spoke kindly to her
    b. Provided her shelter
    c. Offered her food
    d. Bowed down to her

11. What did Boaz offer Ruth to eat at mealtime?
    a. Roasted lamb
    b. Bread and water
    c. Roasted grain
    d. Nothing
12. As Ruth got up to glean, what orders did Boaz give his men regarding her?
   a. Send her to another field
   b. Give her a tenth of what they gathered
   c. Reprimand her
   d. Leave some stalks for her

13. After she threshed the barley, how much grain did Ruth carry back to town?
   a. A gerah
   b. An omer
   c. An ephah
   d. A bushel

14. What relation was Boaz to Naomi?
   a. Guardian-redeemer
   b. Brother-in-law
   c. Father
   d. No relation
Ruth 3

1. What did Naomi want to find for Ruth?
   a. A husband  
   b. A field to work  
   c. A home  
   d. New clothes

2. What did Naomi say Boaz would be doing that night on the threshing floor?
   a. Winnowing barley  
   b. Praying to God  
   c. Hosting a party  
   d. Selling his barley

3. What was Ruth to do before going down to the threshing floor?
   a. Prepare Boaz a meal  
   b. Wash and put on perfume  
   c. Cover her face  
   d. Speak to the elders

4. Where did Boaz lie down?
   a. In his bed  
   b. Under the tree  
   c. The far end of the grain pile  
   d. Near the door of the threshing floor

5. What did Ruth do before she lay down at Boaz's feet?
   a. Covered him with her garment  
   b. Spread out her blanket  
   c. Prayed to God  
   d. Uncovered his feet

6. How did Ruth respond when Boaz awoke and said, “Who are you?”
   a. I am your guardian-redeemer  
   b. I am the Moabite that gleans in your field  
   c. I am your servant, Ruth  
   d. She quickly ran out of the threshing floor

7. What did Ruth ask Boaz to do since he was a guardian-redeemer of her family?
   a. Spread the corner of his garment over her  
   b. Allow her to work for him  
   c. Provider her with food for Naomi  
   d. Tell no one what happened

8. What did Boaz say Ruth had not done, which had shown him kindness?
   a. Worked in another field  
   b. Ran after younger men  
   c. Left Naomi  
   d. Stolen from him

9. According to Boaz, what did he say that all of the people know about Ruth?
   a. Her noble character  
   b. Her wealth  
   c. Her beauty  
   d. Her honesty

10. Into what item of Ruth’s did Boaz put the barley?
   a. Gathering basket  
   b. Apron  
   c. Sack  
   d. Shawl

11. How many measures of barley did Boaz give Ruth?
   a. Three  
   b. Five  
   c. Six  
   d. Nine
12. What did Naomi say the man would not do until the matter is settled?
   a. Rest
   b. Eat
   c. Harvest
   d. Drink
Ruth 4

1. **Where did Boaz meet the other guardian-redeemer?**
   a. Threshing floor
   b. Town gate
   c. Temple court
   d. Market place

2. **How many of the town elders did Boaz take to meet with the guardian-redeemer?**
   a. Three
   b. Seven
   c. Ten
   d. Twelve

3. **What did Boaz tell the guardian-redeemer that Naomi was selling?**
   a. Land
   b. Barley
   c. Ruth
   d. House

4. **What did Boaz say the guardian-redeemer would also acquire when he bought the land from Naomi?**
   a. Elimelek’s house
   b. Naomi’s debt
   c. Ruth
   d. The livestock on the land

5. **What did the guardian-redeemer say he might endanger if he redeemed the land?**
   a. His life
   b. Ruth’s life
   c. His own estate
   d. His reputation

6. **How did Israel legalize transactions?**
   a. Witnessed by ten people
   b. A blood oath
   c. A handshake
   d. Giving a sandal to the other party

7. **Who was Mahlon’s widow?**
   a. Ruth
   b. Orpah
   c. Naomi
   d. Leah

8. **For what purpose did Boaz take Ruth as his wife?**
   a. He loved her
   b. To maintain Mahlon’s name with his property
   c. To legally care for her
   d. To keep his promise to Naomi

9. **The elders and people at the gate said, “May the L ORD make the woman who is coming into your home like ____________, who together built up the family of Israel.”**
   a. Tamar and Perez
   b. Sarah and Hagar
   c. Rachel and Leah
   d. Rebekah and Deborah

10. **Who bore Perez to Judah?**
    a. Tamar
    b. Rachel
    c. Hagar
    d. Timna
11. Who was the son born to Boaz and Ruth?
   a. Jesse  
   b. Obed  
   c. Salmon  
   d. Perez

12. Who was the father of Hezron?
   a. Perez  
   b. Obed  
   c. Nahshon  
   d. Ram

13. Who was the father of Boaz?
   a. Nahshon  
   b. Obed  
   c. Salmon  
   d. Perez

14. Who was the father of David?
   a. Solomon  
   b. Jesse  
   c. Obed  
   d. Salmon