

Name:

JWST 2100: Introduction to the Hebrew Bible/Old Testament
Exam I

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True/False

1. Archaeology has independently confirmed most of the historical details presented in biblical narrative. *False*
2. The (hypothetical) sources "J" and "E" are easily differentiated. *False*
3. The Hebrew Bible is significantly different in content from the Protestant Old Testament. *False*
4. Names of both persons and places in biblical literature are typically devoid of any meaning. *False*
5. The contents of the Hebrew Bible differ significantly from that found in the Christian Old Testament (Protestant Bibles). *False*
6. The destructions of Samaria and Jerusalem allow us to correlate the history of Israel with the general history of the Ancient Near East. *True*
7. Biblical literature emerged in a vacuum, uninfluenced by literature from other cultures. *False*
8. Variant forms of the same story in biblical literature is an indication of multiple authorship. *True*
9. In the primeval history at the beginning of the book of Genesis, Man is given free access to the divine realm. *False*
10. Genealogical lists ("toledot" formula) function to "fast forward" the plot in the book of Genesis. *True*
11. The Torah is the same as the Pentateuch which is the five books of Moses. *True*
12. The hypothetical documentary source "E" employs the tetragrammaton (YHWH) for the name of God. *False*
13. Gilgamesh was a famous Israeli archaeologist who proved that the Book of Genesis is true. *False*

14. An etiological narrative provides an explanation for the origin of a certain custom or state of affairs. TRUE

15. Some characteristics of the God of the ancient Hebrews result from anthropomorphism. TRUE

16. Julius Wellhausen is a German scholar best known for composing a comprehensive treatment of the documentary hypothesis. TRUE

17. The Septuagint is the ancient ^{greek} Latin translation of the Hebrew Bible venerated by catholics. FALSE

18. Benedict Spinoza can be considered the father of modern biblical criticism. TRUE

19. The canon of the Hebrew Bible refers to the list of books it contains, and exclusive of any other books. TRUE

Multiple Choice

20. Which of the following are typical of passages assigned to the "P" source (may be more than one)?

- ← / →
- a. genealogies
 - b. talking animals
 - c. formulaic language
 - d. dreams
 - e. concern with dates
 - f. concern with ritual observance
 - g. angels

21. The account of Creation in Genesis chapter 1 can best be characterized as:

- a. a fairy tale
- b. an historical narrative
- c. a celebratory poem
- d. a defense of Creationism

22. Which one of the following do NOT characterize the Garden of Eden:

- a. vegetarianism
- b. need of labor to produce crops
- c. bliss
- d. fertility

23. According to the biblical story, Cain killed Abel because:

- a. Abel insulted him
- b. of jealousy
- c. he thought he could get away with it
- d. Abel was worshipping other gods

24. Noah's ark can best be characterized as:
- ~~a.~~ a prime example of ancient shipbuilding
 - b. an "escape pod" from the judgment of the Flood
 - ~~c.~~ a floating menagerie (zoo)
25. The "exposition" of a narrative is where:
- ~~a.~~ The true motivations of a character are exposed.
 - ~~b.~~ The action of a narrative begins.
 - c. Main characters and some general information is given to "set up" the action
26. "Inclusio" is a formal stylistic device wherein:
- ~~a.~~ All the characters are included at a funeral
 - ~~b.~~ The characters of a narrative celebrate the end of the story with a wedding.
 - c. The end of a story is "bookended" with what the story began with.
 - ~~d.~~ The avoidance of repetition.
27. Which of the following biblical scholars came up with the concept of Sitz im Leben?
- ~~a.~~ Gerhard von Rad
 - b. Hermann Gunkel
 - ~~c.~~ Martin Noth
 - ~~d.~~ W. M. L. de Wette
28. The Aleppo Codex is:
- ~~a.~~ A code of behavior demanding strict ritual purity
 - ~~b.~~ The name for one of the famous scrolls discovered at Qumran.
 - c. The oldest complete manuscript of the Hebrew Bible known.
 - ~~d.~~ A town in Syria
29. The Table of Nations in Genesis 10 provides a picture of:
- ~~a.~~ The nomadic life of the patriarchs.
 - ~~b.~~ The cosmology of the Creation.
 - c. The geo-political-ethnic dispersal of civilization from the three sons of Noah.
 - ~~d.~~ The family of Lamech.
30. "Be fruitful and multiply", "waste and empty", "in our image, after our likeness" are examples of what rhetorical figure?
- a. inclusio
 - b. metaphor
 - c. doublets
 - d. hendiadys
31. The Masoretic Text (MT) refers to:
- ~~a.~~ The text of the Hebrew Bible as corrupted by Jews in the Middle Ages
 - ~~b.~~ The unvocalized, consonantal text of the Hebrew Bible
 - c. The text-form of the Hebrew Bible accepted by Judaism (and Christianity) as authoritative.