

<i>Tanakh</i> or <i>Miqra</i>	Jews
Hebrew Bible	Scholars
Old Testament	Christians
<i>Kitab</i> or <i>Tawrat</i>	Muslims

**2. Match each term with the best possible definition:**

Atheism	There is no god
Polytheism	There are many gods
Henotheism	There is no god like Yahweh
Monolatry	There is no god like Yahweh, so serve him
Monotheism	There is no god but Yahweh

## **Chapter Two: Word of Truth – Word of God**

### **Short Answer Questions / Essays**

**1. List and describe the four types of thinkers or scholars who produced the OT books.**

1) Anonymous Authors who composed texts 2) Collectors / Compilers who updated and arranged texts to create collections 3) Editors / Redactors who rearranged existing works to create new compositions 4) Scribes / Scholars who preserved texts and translated them into other languages

**2. Define canon and explain the major idea behind its development.**

Canon refers to a theological norm or a list of approved, divinely inspired and authoritative books for a particular faith community. The process on canonization is based on the idea that the authority and power of the spoken word had been transferred to the written.

**3. Indicate at least three major differences between the Jewish, Protestant and Roman Catholic Bibles in their arrangement of the Old Testament.**

The Jewish Bible contains 24 books arranged into three parts: the Torah / Law, Prophets and Writings. The Protestant Bible contains the same material divided into 39 books and arranged in four parts: Pentateuch, Historical Books, Poetry and Prophets. The Roman Catholic Bible is similar to the Protestant Bible but it includes additional books known as the Apocrypha.

**4. What is textual criticism?**

Textual criticism is the scholarly task of comparing and contrasting various texts in order to understand how texts are transmitted and in an attempt to reconstruct, as much as possible, the literary product standing at the beginning of the transmission process.

**6. What are the most important sources for text critics of the OT? Why are they important?**

The most important sources for text critics of the OT are the Masoretic text, the Dead Sea Scrolls and the Septuagint. The Masoretic text is the best-preserved Old Testament tradition. The Dead Sea Scrolls are 800 Hebrew manuscripts that predate the Masoretic tradition by a thousand years. They are our closest manuscript witness to the original Hebrew texts. They add some variants, but they also largely confirm the accuracy of Masoretic texts. The Septuagint is the oldest and most important translation of the Old Testament. It was translated from Hebrew texts during the last three centuries BCE.

**Fill-in-the-Blank**

1. The first written texts were **mnemonic** tools developed to aid memory rather than communicate new ideas.
2. Jerusalem fell to the Babylonians in **586 BCE**.
3. The first five books of the OT are called the **Torah** or **Pentateuch**.
4. Original manuscripts are called **autographs**.

**True or False**

1. **Ancient Israel was largely an oral culture; few people were literate.**  
True
2. **Monotheism and the authority of written texts are likely related.**  
True
3. **Most OT books identify their authors.**  
False
4. **It is possible to determine exactly when most of the OT was written.**  
False

**5. We have the original Hebrew manuscripts of the OT books.**

False

**Matching**

**1. Match each term with the best possible definition:**

Vulgate	Latin Translation of the OT
Apocrypha	Deutero-canonical Books
Trent	Roman Catholic Canon Site
Targum	Aramaic Interpretations of the OT
Masoretes	Hebrew Scribes
Qumran	Dead Sea Scrolls Site
Septuagint	Greek Translation of the OT
Mishnah	Rabbinic Legal Traditions
Talmud	Commentaries on the Mishnah
Jamnia	Jewish Cannon Site

**Chapter Three: The Old Testament World**

**Short Answer Questions / Essays**

**1. What is the Axial Age? When did it occur? What were the two revolutionary developments in the Axial Age and where did they develop?**

The Axial Age refers to a 600-year period (800 to 200 BCE) that preceded the Classical Period of human civilization, which is associated with the rise of the Greeks and Romans. This age was a turning point in human history that witnessed the rise of two revolutionary ideas - ethical monotheism, which developed in Israel and rational philosophy, which developed in Greece.

**2. Arrange the following periods from oldest to youngest: Iron I, Chalcolithic, Early Bronze, Neolithic, Hellenistic, Paleolithic, Middle Bronze, Persian, Iron II, Epipaleolithic, and Late Bronze.**

Paleolithic, Epipaleolithic, Neolithic, Chalcolithic, Early Bronze, Middle Bronze, Late Bronze, Iron I, Iron II, Persian and Hellenistic.

**3. Summarize the highlights of Israel's story and identify the important figures.**

The student's answer should include the following in this order: