

Bible Introduction

Test 3

(Chapters 7-9, "Scribes" Quiz)

I. MODIFIED TRUE/FALSE - In the blanks provided, write TRUE if the statement is true. If the statement is false, DO NOT write false. Instead, write the word that best replaces the underlined word in each statement, making the statement become true. (1 point each answer = 60 points)

- _____ 1) Only half of one percent (.05%) of ALL BOOKS published survive one (1) year.
- _____ 2) The world's calendar and most of its holidays stem from the Bible.
- _____ 3) There are five thousand (5,000) ancient Greek manuscripts of the Old Testament.
- _____ 4) All the writers of the Bible are intellectual.
- _____ 5) Parchment used for Bible manuscripts must be made of the skin of a clean animal, by a Jew only.
- _____ 6) Over three thousand (3,000) Bible translators are currently working in one hundred fifty (150) countries of the world.
- _____ 7) The Ten Commandments have no effect on western law.
- _____ 8) Psalm 81:11 says, "God gave the word, great was the company of those who published it."
- _____ 9) The Bible in its completeness is now in two hundred thirty seven (237) languages, more than there are nations on earth.
- _____ 10) The Bible was written over a period of two thousand (2,000) years.
- _____ 11) Paul's obedience to God in Acts 16:9 sent him to Africa rather than Asia or the East.
- _____ 12) Eighty percent (80%) of ALL BOOKS published are forgotten in ten years, but Bible circulation has increased two hundred percent (200%) since 1960.
- _____ 13) In 2 Peter 1:20-21, the Apostle Paul wrote claiming God gave every word of Scripture.
- _____ 14) The Talmud gives seven rules for scribes copying the Hebrew text of the Old Testament.
- _____ 15) The ink used for copying the Hebrew text of the Old Testament must be black, and made from a special recipe.
- _____ 16) No record exists of any inspired writings prior to the time of Abraham.
- _____ 17) The Dead Sea Scroll of Isaiah is a thousand years older than the oldest Hebrew manuscript known until this discovery.
- _____ 18) The Hebrew and Greek manuscripts were first written without any breaks between words.
- _____ 19) None of the Hebrew manuscripts of the New Testament dated earlier than the eighth century A.D. until the discovery of the Dead Sea Scrolls in 1957.
- _____ 20) Manuscript copies of early translations of the Scriptures are in Syriac, Latin, and a few other languages.
- _____ 21) The Old Testament was written in consonants only, the vowel sounds being supplied by the reader.
- _____ 22) The custom of reading aloud, even to oneself, syllable by syllable, made the vowel sounds somewhat evident.
- _____ 23) The word "canon" as applied to Scripture simply means "an officially accepted list of books."
- _____ 24) Some of the Greek Manuscripts of the New Testament date back to the fourth century, with substantial fragments dating back to the third and second centuries.
- _____ 25) The books of the Bible are not recognized as inspired because they are part of the canon.
- _____ 26) The books of the Bible were first recognized as being from God and then included in what is called the Canon of Scripture.
- _____ 27) The earlier manuscripts (in roll form) averaged twenty to thirty-five feet in length.
- _____ 28) The words and even the letters of each scroll were counted to guard against both omissions and additions.
- _____ 29) The scrolls were called "manuscripts," meaning "written by hand."
- _____ 30) Papyrus was prepared from the skin of animals such as sheep and goats.

- _____ 31) The Bible was born in the mind of God and communicated to man "line upon line" (Isaiah 28:13) until God's full revelation was given.
- _____ 32) The Septuagint is the Greek translation of the Hebrew Old Testament.
- _____ 33) The Septuagint was completed in the third century B.C.
- _____ 34) First, God directed the writing of the book through inspiration; then He guided men into recognizing the book as part of the Scriptures.
- _____ 35) The manner that the Greek scribes so painstakingly did their work explains how the manuscripts could remain so pure.
- _____ 36) The Law (Pentateuch) was clearly recognized as authoritative by the time of Hezekiah (seventh century B.C.) and probably much earlier.
- _____ 37) The writings of the Prophets were complete by the time of Zechariah and Malachi.
- _____ 38) The prophetic section of the Hebrew canon was completed and recognized when it became apparent that the voice of the prophets was no longer heard.
- _____ 39) We have no exact insight into when the writings of the prophets were first recognized as part of the Word of God, but it was possibly as early as the second century before Christ when they were included as part of the Septuagint.
- _____ 40) Jesus accounted the writings of the prophets as part of the Hebrew Scriptures.
- _____ 41) It was very important to have a well-established canon of Scripture because many other religious writings sprang up with some men trying to claim for them a place in the Old Testament Scriptures.
- _____ 42) The New Testament canon took shape as the writings of men revealed the coming of Christ and imparted His revelation to man.
- _____ 43) As the apostles, guided by the Holy Ghost wrote of Christ and applied His teachings, their writings were recognized as authoritative and began to circulate among the churches.
- _____ 44) The four records of Christ's ministry are called "the Gospels."
- _____ 45) Not long after the writing of the fourth gospel (John's Gospel, written around 90 A.D.), the four Gospels seem to have been brought together as a collection, with one church having all four records of Christ's ministry.
- _____ 46) To prove the authority of the New Testament books, the church leaders checked whether or not the writings bore evidence of apostolic authority or apostolic authorship.
- _____ 47) Septuagint manuscripts are quite numerous in the world's libraries.
- _____ 48) "Canon" comes from a Greek word that originally meant "that which measures."
- _____ 49) In Deuteronomy 4:2, Moses gave solemn warnings against adding to God's Word.
- _____ 50) The common usage of the term "the apocrypha" is the title for those extra books found in the Catholic Old Testament and not in the Protestant Bible.
- _____ 51) The apocryphal books were written in the period from 200 B.C. to 100 A.D. after the Old Testament canon was actually complete.
- _____ 52) There are also New Testament apocryphal books which are non-canonical.
- _____ 53) We cannot regard the apocryphal books as Scripture because they were not included in the Hebrew Old Testament.
- _____ 54) We cannot accept the action of the Catholic Church in pronouncing the Old Testament Apocrypha as authoritative Scripture.
- _____ 55) The apocryphal books have historical, chronological, and geographical errors.
- _____ 56) Jesus and the New Testament writers testify that the apocrypha should not be included in the Bible because they are not canonical.
- _____ 57) The "Acts of the Apostles" was of great importance in identifying Paul and establishing his apostolic authority for the epistles he wrote.
- _____ 58) About the same time (or perhaps a few years earlier) as the Gospels were being circulated, a movement came which gathered together Paul's letters from the various churches and individuals.
- _____ 59) This collection circulated among the churches as "The Apostle."
- _____ 60) "The Apostle" was the part of Luke's history that carried on story after Christ's ascension, and was left by itself when the four Gospels were gathered together.

II. SHORT ANSWER/LISTING (1 point each answer = 10 points)

1. List the three groups (people) during the New Testament era, who accepted the three major divisions of the Hebrew canon. Briefly explain how we know this.

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

2. List the four (4) reasons given by *Unger's Bible Dictionary* why the apocryphal books are not accepted as Scripture.

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

4) _____

III. FILL IN THE BLANKS. (60 blanks – ½ point each = 30 points)

1) According to the Talmud, when a scribe was copying the Hebrew text of the Old Testament, these rules were followed: Each _____ must have no _____ than 48 nor more than _____ lines. (3)

No word nor _____ could be written from _____. (2)

The scribe must have an _____ copy before him, and he had to _____ and _____ aloud each word before _____. (4)

_____ mistake on a sheet _____ it. (2)

If three _____ were found, the _____ manuscript was _____. (3)

Each time he _____ wiped his _____ (_____ writing) and _____ his whole _____ EVERY _____ he wrote the sacred name "_____." (7)

Every word and _____ was _____. (2)

If a letter was _____ or _____, or if two letters _____ each other, the _____ manuscript was _____. (5)

Scribes were told that even if a _____ walked, he was to _____ him until he finished the _____, lest he make a _____. (4)

2) _____ says: "In the beginning was the _____, and the _____ was with God, and the _____ was God." (4)

3) According to _____, "For he established a _____ in Jacob, and _____ a law in _____, which he commanded our _____, that they should make them _____ to their _____; That the _____ to come might _____ them, even the _____ which should be _____; who should _____ and _____ them to their _____." (14)

4) "_____ word of _____ is _____: he is a _____ unto them that put their _____ in him. _____ thou not unto his _____, lest he _____ thee, and thou be found a _____." (_____) (10)

(100 points total)