

Family Life

Quiz 3

Marriage in the Bible

I. FILL IN THE BLANKS.

- 1) _____ 1 and _____ lay the foundation for a _____ concept of _____. (4)
- 2) "Leave _____ and _____" suggests that human beings are _____ to live in close personal _____ with others and that the _____ is the _____ unit in which a person grows to _____. Yes, when adulthood comes, _____ are to be _____ from _____ to _____. (11)
- 3) "Be united to his _____" suggests there is no _____ period during which an individual is without " _____ " relationships. A person _____ one relationship only in order to _____ a new relationship. (5)
- 4) "They will become one _____" suggests the close _____ of individuals who _____ one another as _____ and who can relate on _____ level of the human _____. (6)
- 5) " _____," while it implies _____, means far more. The _____ term looks at the _____ person in relation to his or her life on _____. (5)
- 6) " _____ flesh" thus implies that husband and _____ will experience the joys and _____ of this life, meeting life's _____ together. (4)
- 7) Thus, the _____ become "no longer _____ but _____" (_____ 19:6). (4)
- 8) _____ in Scripture contradicts the _____ vision of the _____, and much in both _____ enriches our understanding of _____. (5)
- 9) The bonding of two persons in marriage is _____, which God uses to _____ the depth of his own commitment to _____ (Isaiah _____; Jeremiah _____). (5)
- 10) Husbands are to _____ their wives "as _____ loved the _____ and _____ himself up for her (_____ 5:25), while _____ respond to their husband's love by _____ submitting (Ephesians _____). (8)
- 11) Covenant _____ provides the framework for _____, and this _____ is experienced as husband and wife each _____ with _____ love to the other. (5)
- 12) The _____ concept of marriage, then, is that of _____ covenant relationship established between _____ man and _____, which is to be _____ by love and _____, enabling the couple to experience _____ in this world together and creating a healthy climate in which to bring up _____. (8)
- 13) God's _____ ideal is intended to _____ us from alternate forms of marriage that _____ may invent, which are ultimately _____ harmful to human beings. (4)
- 14) The _____ a society strays from the ideal presented in _____, the greater the social and personal _____ involved. (3)
- 15) The _____ Testament describes other forms of marriage, specifically _____ and _____, which do not match the ideal. (3)

II. SHORT ANSWER/LISTING

1. List three (3) unlawful sexual relationships (marriages prohibited) mentioned in the Old Testament. Give Scripture reference for each.
 - 1) _____
 - 2) _____
 - 3) _____
2. List two (2) reasons why Hebrew people placed great stress on producing children.
 - 1) _____
 - 2) _____
3. Explain (with Scripture reference) the special form of marriage legitimized in the Old Testament, called levirate marriage. _____

4. What two (2) situations are stated in the Old Testament where a husband could not obtain a divorce? Give Scripture to support each.
1) _____
2) _____
5. In first-century Judaism, what was the "hard" position developed on divorce and remarriage?

What was the "soft" position developed on divorce and remarriage during this time?

What is the position on divorce and remarriage through the Christian era? Give Scriptural basis for position.

III. MODIFIED TRUE/FALSE - Write TRUE if the statement is true. If the statement is false, DO NOT write FALSE in the blank. Instead, write the word that would best replace the underlined word in the statement, making the statement become true.

- _____ 1) In biblical times marriage customs were far different from and more formal than modern courtship, which involves dating, falling in love, and then a public wedding ceremony.
- _____ 2) The length of the betrothal varied considerably.
- _____ 3) In biblical times, the parents of the groom typically chose and then negotiated for the bride (Genesis 24:58; Judges 19:2-3).
- _____ 4) Probably, the bride was asked to give her consent, but this was not essential (Genesis 34:11-12, Judges 14:1-4).
- _____ 5) Love in Old Testament times was generally viewed as something that began at betrothal, not something that led to marriage.
- _____ 6) After a period of betrothal, the groom agreed to pay the father of the bride a price to compensate him for the loss of his daughter (Genesis 29:18-20; 34:12; Exodus 22:16-17).
- _____ 7) The payment of the bride price formalized the oral or written contract between the families, and the young couple was then betrothed.
- _____ 8) The dowry, given by the father of the bride to his son-in-law, might be a gift of money, of slaves (Genesis 24:59; 29:29), or of land (Judges 1:15; 1Kings 9:16).
- _____ 9) Betrothal was considered an initial, binding step in marriage.
- _____ 10) During the engagement period, the groom was exempt from military duty (Deuteronomy 20:7).
- _____ 11) The bride remained at home, but her status had changed so that should she be raped, the act was considered adultery, and the rapist would pay the penalty for this crime (Deuteronomy 22:23-29).
- _____ 12) During the betrothal, the groom prepared a home for his bride, and the bride busied herself preparing her trousseau.
- _____ 13) When it came time for the marriage to be consummated, the groom escorted the bride to their new home, accompanied and met by celebrating friends of the two families (Judges 14:20; Matthew 25:1-3).
- _____ 14) There, a wedding celebration took place that might last an entire month (Genesis 29:27; Judges 14:12-18; John 2:1-11).
- _____ 15) During the wedding festivities, the bride and groom dressed and were treated as king and queen.
- _____ 16) The marriage was consummated during the festal week in the bridechamber, or huppa, while the guests waited outside.
- _____ 17) In some periods, a bloody sheet was exhibited to show that the bride was a virgin (Deuteronomy 22:13-21).
- _____ 18) There is no question that God hates divorce.
- _____ 19) Equality of the wife is indicated in the creation narrative where she is called a "helpmeet" (Genesis 2:18).
- _____ 20) By contrast, the subordination of the wife is appropriate as punishment for her initiative in the original transgression (Genesis 3:16; 1Corinthians 11:9).