**Chapter 8 – Test Bank**

# Multiple-Choice Questions

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is the first Hebrew patriarch, and he is written about in the book of Genesis.

a. Moses

b. David

c. Abraham

d. Nehemiah

Answer: c

Page: 290

2. According to the Book of Genesis, \_\_\_\_\_ are revelations or appearances of God that are sometimes friendly in nature but fierce and frightening at other times.

a. Sadducees

b. Pharisees

c. diasporas

d. theophanies

Answer: d

Page: 292

3. Zionism is

a. the practice of seeking archeological evidence to discover the truth of biblical stories.

b. a movement that has encouraged the creation and support of the nation of Israel.

c. the practice followed by males of not cutting the beard or the hair in front of the ears.

d. the Jewish culture that came up in eastern Europe after 1000 CE.

Answer: b

Page: 311

4. The Hebrew Bible is

a. a purposeless circular movement of events.

b. something over which human beings have no control.

c. unreal and illusory.

d. the Israelites’ view of their God’s relationship with them in the midst of historical events.

Answer: d

Page: 284

5. According to the Book of Exodus, which disaster was the last to strike the Egyptians?

a. the plague of frogs

b. the hail

c. the darkness

d. the death of the first-born sons of the Egyptians

Answer: d

Page: 294

6. A central Jewish belief is that

a. God is an impersonal force.

b. God is master of the universe as its creator and judge.

c. God is the pattern of nature.

d. God created the world but does not interfere in it.

Answer: b

Page: 313

7. The Torah is

a. the name for the books of Psalms and Proverbs.

b. the sacred core of the Hebrew Bible.

c. another name for the Writings (Ketuvim).

d. the historical book of the Bible.

Answer: b

Page: 286

8. Which of the following is a section of the Hebrew Bible that includes stories of the creation of the world, Adam and Eve, Noah, and the Hebrew patriarchs and matriarchs?

a. the Teaching

b. the Prophets

c. the Zealots

d. the Writings

Answer: a

Page: 286

9. Which of the following is a widely celebrated festival of the Jews that joyously memorializes the rededication of the Second Temple?

a. Rosh Hashanah

b. Yom Kippur

c. Sukkot

d. Hanukkah

Answer: d

Page: 284

10. The Talmud is

a. the earliest part of the Kabbalah.

b. the Hebrew name of the prayer shawl.

c. the writings of medieval thinkers.

d. an encyclopedic commentary on the Hebrew scriptures.

Answer: d

Page: 306

11. The Jewish Day of Atonement, the most sacred day of the Jewish year, is

a. Rosh Hashanah.

b. Hanukkah.

c. Passover.

d. Yom Kippur.

Answer: d

Page: 316

12. \_\_\_\_\_ is a movement that began in the nineteenth century that questioned and modernized Judaism.

a. Reform

b. Reconstructionism

c. Purim

d. Tanakh

Answer: a

Page: 324

13. Orthodoxy, a branch of Judaism, is committed to retaining traditional practices and beliefs that include

a. synagogue services being conducted completely in German.

b. basic manual labor on the Sabbath that requires minimal exertion.

c. the requirement of a quorum of ten Jewish males for a service.

d. females wearing a skullcap to keep their heads covered.

Answer: c

Page: 324

14. Which of the following is a branch of Judaism that began in Germany out of a desire of

some Jews to leave ghetto life completely and enter the mainstream of European culture?

a. Reform Judaism

b. Conservative Judaism

c. Orthodox Judaism

d. Reconstructionist Judaism

Answer: a

Page: 324

15. In Judaism, \_\_\_\_\_ is the coming-of-age ceremony that marks the time when a young man is considered a legal adult within the Jewish community.

a. Hanukkah

b. bar mitzvah

c. Seder

d. bat mitzvah

Answer: b

Page: 319

16. Which division of modern Judaism stresses careful keeping of dietary laws and separate

social roles for men and women?

a. Conservative Judaism

b. Reform Judaism

c. Orthodox Judaism

d. Reconstructionist Judaism

Answer: c

Page: 323

17. Which Jewish festival recalls the liberation of the Hebrews from oppression in Egypt?

a. Yom Kippur

b. Hanukkah

c. Rosh Hashanah

d. the Passover (Pesach)

Answer: d

Page: 294

18. Which book is part of the Torah, or Pentateuch?

a. the Book of Leviticus

b. the Book of Isaiah

c. the Song of Songs

d. the Book of Jonah

Answer: a

Page: 286

19. The Reform movement

a. questioned traditional Judaism.

b. rejected Zionism.

c. reverted traditional practices that were in danger of being lost.

d. popularized Yiddish culture.

Answer: a

Page: 284

20. The three sections of the Hebrew Bible are

a. the Teaching, the Prophets, and Proverbs.

b. Psalms, Chronicles, and Proverbs.

c. History, the Prophets, and Psalms.

d. the Teaching, the Prophets, and the Writings.

Answer: d

Page: 285

21. The Sadducees were

a. a Jewish semi-monastic community.

b. members of priestly families, living primarily in Jerusalem.

c. very patriotic Jews who were violently anti-Roman.

d. interested in studying and commenting on Jewish law.

Answer: b

Page: 303

22. The Jewish Sabbath is kept from

a. sunset Friday to sunset Saturday.

b. sunrise Saturday to sunrise Sunday.

c. sunrise Saturday to sundown Sunday.

d. sunrise Sunday to sunrise Monday.

Answer: a

Page: 314

23. Which of the following statements is most likely true of the Essenes?

a. They were opposed to foreign influences.

b. They refused to accept the solar calendar used in temples.

c. They derived their living from temple worship.

d. They rejected animal sacrifice and avoided meat.

Answer: d

Page: 303

24. \_\_\_\_\_, containing the lyrics of 150 hymns, is often called the hymnbook of the Second

Temple.

a. The Book of Leviticus

b. The Book of Psalms

c. The Book of Isaiah

d. The Book of the Twelve

Answer: b

Page: 301

25. Jewish dietary laws forbid eating

a. pork.

b. lamb.

c. beef.

d. fish.

Answer: a

Page: 302

26. During the Seleucid period, which of the following practices of the Jewish culture most

likely conflicted with the sophisticated Greek-speaking culture called Hellenism?

a. dietary restrictions that forbade eating chicken and eggs

b. prohibitions against work on the Sabbath

c. interest in advances in science, medicine, and literature

d. forbidding of circumcision of the first-born male child

Answer: b

Page: 302

27. The Jewish New Year occurs at which time of the year?

a. autumn

b. winter

c. spring

d. summer

Answer: a

Page: 316

28. The festival of Passover occurs at which time of the year?

a. autumn

b. winter

c. spring

d. summer

Answer: c

Page: 317

29. During which Jewish festival do families gather on eight evenings, light candles on a special

menorah, and give their children presents?

a. Hanukkah

b. Rosh Hashanah

c. Pesach

d. Purim

Answer: a

Page: 317

30. The Hebrew verb for “to be” is etymologically associated with the name of

a. God.

b. Moses.

c. Genesis.

d. the Mishnah.

Answer: a

Page: 293

31. Which of the following was a religious faction that arose as a response to Hellinistic culture

and focused on preserving Hebrew piety through careful observation of religious laws and

traditions?

a. the Sadducees

b. the Pharisees

c. the Zealots

d. the Essenes

Answer: b

Page: 303

32. According to the Hebrew Bible, the southern kingdom was destroyed in 586 BCE by

a. Assyria.

b. Persia.

c. Babylonia.

d. Egypt.

Answer: c

Page: 300

33. The common language of the Sephardic Jews was

a. Ladino.

b. Yiddish.

c. Farsi.

d. Basque.

Answer: a

Page: 320

34. The Yiddish language is a medieval form of \_\_\_\_\_ mixed with Hebrew words and written

in Hebrew characters.

a. Greek

b. German

c. Ethiopian

d. Spanish

Answer: b

Page: 321

35. The first two kings of the Israelite kingdom were

a. Solomon and Hezekiah.

b. Nathan and Solomon.

c. Saul and David.

d. Ezra and Nehemiah.

Answer: c

Page: 298

36. Identify a true statement about Jewish dietary practices.

a. Chicken and eggs were forbidden as these get easily contaminated.

b. All blood was drained before any animal meat was cooked and eaten.

c. Only traditional Jews ate meat and dairy products at the same meal.

d. Meat that was first offered at the altar could be eaten by priests.

Answer: b

Page: 298

37. According to dietary laws kept by traditional Jews, which items may not be eaten at the same

meal?

a. meat and dairy

b. fruits and nuts

c. fish and wine

d. bread and olive oil

Answer: a

Page: 318

38. According to some traditionalists, the prohibition against work on the Sabbath includes

a. walking outside of the house.

b. the use of the telephone.

c. the reading of books.

d. talking with friends.

Answer: b

Page: 323

39. Another name for the Torah is

a. Nevi’im.

b. Tanakh.

c. Pentateuch.

d. Ketuvim.

Answer: c

Page: 286

40. According to the Book of Genesis, Adam lived to be how old?

a. 99 years old

b. 122 years old

c. 545 years old

d. 930 years old

Answer: d

Page: 290

41. “Canaan” refers to

a. an early name for the region of Israel.

b. the name of the sacred book of the Babylonians.

c. a son of Noah.

d. an Egyptian goddess.

Answer: a

Page: 290

42. “Covenant” means

a. restoration.

b. overthrow.

c. vision.

d. contract.

Answer: d

Page: 290

43. The last section of the Book of Genesis focuses on which Hebrew ancestor?

a. Moses

b. Joseph

c. Jacob

d. Seth

Answer: b

Page: 292

44. The term \_\_\_\_\_refers to those Jews who at one time lived in or came from central Europe.

a. Talmud

b. Sephardic

c. Ashkenazim

d. Zealot

Answer: c

Page:

45. Which of the following is a Jewish festival that is marked with the giving of food and money, a reading of the Book of Esther, and a festive meal?

a. Sukkot

b. Hanukkah

c. Seder

d. Purim

Answer: d

Page: 298

46. Identify a true statement about the Jewish Sabbath.

a. The Jewish Sabbath involves inviting friends over to share the main Sabbath meal.

b. The Talmud advocates that no alcohol be consumed during meals on the Sabbath.

c. The Jewish Sabbath begins on Friday at sunrise and lasts until Sunday just after sunset.

d. The Talmud recommends that the father of the household welcome the Sabbath.

Answer: a

Page: 298

47. Which of the following was a major effect of the end of the Second Temple?

a. It marked the beginning of the power of the priesthood.

b. It moved Judaism toward a central focus on scripture and scriptural interpretation.

c. It resulted in the blending of the Jewish culture and the Greek culture.

d. It forced the religion of Judaism to develop in the direction of temple ritual.

Answer: b

Page: 298

# Essay Topics

48. Explain why it is said that Jewish history goes back two thousand years or far longer depending on one’s point of view.

49. List three reasons why the Hebrew Bible is important to Judaism, independent of its contributions to the historical record.

50. Describe four identifying characteristics of God as described in the story of Eden.

51. Describe the role of Eve in the story of the Garden of Eden. In what ways might a Westerner view her role both positively and negatively? What kind of influence has this story had on Western culture?

52. Briefly describe three theophanies recounted in the Book of Genesis and the Book of Exodus.

53. Summarize key points in the debate over whether Judaism was always monotheistic.

54. Based on biblical accounts, list three contributions of the legendary King David to Hebrew history.

55. Define the term prophet according to the Hebrew tradition. Recount briefly the tale of one of the prophets.

56. Describe how Babylonian captivity affected Hebrew thought.

57. List the four factions that emerged in response to foreign influences on Hebrew ways at the time of the Second Temple. Describe in detail the thinking of one of the factions.

58. Describe the end of the Second Temple. What did the event mean in the history of Judaism?

59. How did the Hebrew Scriptures achieve their final form? What is the role of the Talmud in conjunction with the scriptures?

60. In what ways did the rise of Islam influence Jewish life?

61. Identify and summarize the importance of the Kabbalah. Why do you think it took on special importance during the Middle Ages in Europe?

62. What impacts did Christians have on European Jews?

63. Describe the two directions in which Judaism moved in response to Renaissance ideas.

64. What was the Nazi rationale for the extermination effort that came to be known as the Holocaust? What was its ultimate price?

65. Summarize the three steps through which the state of Israel came into being.

66. Summarize four of the central beliefs of Judaism.

67. Summarize the main practices and obligations of Jews relating to the Sabbath.

68. What is Yom Kippur, and how is it observed? (Other feast days may be substituted.)

69. What is the Seder, and how is it significant? List three practices associated with the Seder and explain their meaning.

70. What are the biblical roots of kosher practice? List three practices that must be observed in a home that follows the kosher dietary laws.

71. Describe the characteristics that distinguish Sephardic Judaism from Ashkenazic Judaism.

72. List five practices or beliefs that distinguish Orthodox Judaism from other divisions of Judaism.

73. Briefly summarize the development and practice of Reform Judaism.

74. Explain why Jewish contributions to the visual arts (painting, sculpture) are quite limited.

75. Describe the ways in which Jewish thought may have influenced philosophy, literature, or music.

76. Assume that you have been asked to create a tour to the three most significant sites in Hebrew/Jewish history. Which sites would you choose and why?